FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTS 'CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS'

LD081850Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 8, TASS--At a meeting of the Disarmament Committee held here, representatives of the USSR, USA and Great Britain issued a joint statement about the progress of the tripartite talks to draft a treaty on general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests. The statement says that considerable progress has been made at the talks. The sides agreed that the international exchange of seismic data will play an important role in the implementation of control over the observance of the treaty and that the USSR, USA and Great Britain will continue doing everything within their power for the speediest conclusion of the tripartite talks. From general exchanging the opinions, the delegations passed on to formulating provision of the agreement and to discussion of specific questions that remain to be solved.

The sides participating in the talks agree that the treaty should ban any test explosions of nuclear weapons in any media and that provisions of the protocol that will be an inseparable part of the treaty will apply to nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes.

The sides participating in the talks whom the treaty concerns most directly are striving to ensure that it should envisage due control and the provisions on the control should not go beyond the framework of what is required by the treaty.

The sides fully take into consideration the striving to ensure that the talks be brought to swift and successful conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT SEMINAR ENDS IN SALZBURG

LD061321Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 6, TASS--The 21st international diplomatic seminar "Arms Control and Disarmament" ended in Salzburg. Taking part in the seminar were prominent political leaders, heads of institutes on peace problems, scientists from various countries.

Delivering a report at the seminar, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim stressed that peoples of all countries strive for durable peace on earth. Further efforts of politicians and statesmen are needed to ensure it, to deepen and develop successes achieved on the road to general disarmament, Kurt Waldheim said.

MOSCOW SEES WEST EUROPE AT ODDS WITH U.S., PRC ON HELSINKI

LD071233Y Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 9 LD

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh: "Helsinki: Who's Against It?"]

[Text] In terms of 1,000 years of eventful European history 3 years is not a long time. However, the 3 years since the signing of the Helsinki accords have brought changes which previous decades of stubborn endeavors had failed to achieve. Europe has experienced hundreds of major and minor wars; conflicts involving dozens of countries and hundreds of millions of people have come into being in Europe. This continent has been the incubator of wars for which there has always been a detonator.

The fact that Europe has lived in peace for 33 years is not, of course, merely due to the fact that on 1 August 1975 the state and government heads of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada signed the Final Act, which was the culmination of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The provisions of the Final Act were the result of the sufferings of the peoples. The 10 principles formulated in it have become generally accepted norms of international relations, yet they were elaborated by many generations of people. In short, this victory for the cause of peace and progress did not come about of its own accord and its significance is unfading: Helsinki paved the way to the future, decades ahead.

All this had to be repeated because certain Western circles are currently not only disputing a number of the provisions of the Final Act and deliberately misinterpreting them, but are also carrying out overt actions that can only be described as sabotage against everything that was agreed upon in the Finnish capital.

An example of this sabotage was the vociferous and, at the same time, "vacuous" campaign in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union," which was mounted in the United States soon after President J. Carter came to the White House. If you believe U.S. analysts, this provocative venture was dictated primarily by domestic political considerations: The new administration wanted, on the one hand, to demonstrate its "vigor" right from the start and, on the other hand, to distract attention from some quite dramatic "domestic" problems which it was obviously incapable of resolving. Regardless of the new Washington administration's motives, this campaign complicated Soviet-American relations and dealt a blow to the cause of detente as a whole and to the accords reached in Helsinki.

The ballyhoo over "Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa" and, equally, the ceaseless hollering about "the Soviet threat" also bear the stamp of sabotage. As we can see, these are examples of consistent, purposeful activity aimed at maintaining a high degree of international tension.

But why? There are reasons. Without these anti-Soviet campaigns, without this propaganda ballyhoo it is impossible to "justify" the policy of continuing the arms race and of interference in other states' internal affairs, which totally contradicts the Final Act signed in Helsinki but which has always been an integral part of the imperialist policy of the U.S. ruling circles. They could not openly oppose the Helsinki accords--this would have been a challenge to the peoples--but they are now doing all they can to destroy the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and torpedo detente. The culmination of this activity was the May (the same time as the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York) session of the NATO Council in Washington which, under U.S. administration pressure, guided this military bloc toward intensifying the arms race.

The opponents of detente active in the West have found themselves an ally in Peking. The Peking leaders have a score to settle with Helsinki and they have their "reasons" for torpedoing detente--they need scope for their hegemonist plans and great-power ambitions. They are also trying to intensify military preparations and are also involved in provocations and intrigues. It sounds paradoxical, but Peking is making particularly impassioned appeals for the deployment of the American neutron weapon in the West European countries which are military allies of the United States.

A very striking picture is forming. The governments of the West European countries are increasingly favoring what was achieved in Helsinki whereas Washington and Peking are demanding that they intensify their military preparations and are pressuring them onto the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states--their neighbors on the European Continent. The Peking hegemonists and Washington "hawks" are making it clear that they are little concerned about the cause of European peace. Europeans however, know full well the meaning of war and cherish peace above all things. And they are demonstrating with increasing clarity not only their devotion to the Helsinki accords but also their determination to uphold them.

Detente has become a part of European life; it has been and still is the fulcrum of Soviet policy. Neither Washington nor Peking can change this. This is probably the main result of the 3 years that have elapsed since the signing of the Final Act.

OREKHOV ON ARMS RACE, U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, CHINA CARD

LD081125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The international political climate is not influenced by the atmosphere which surrounds the world, it is not affected by the changing seasons. The frosty winter months may be a period of a thaw in the relations among states and, on the contrary, the hot month of August may be marked by a cold snap in them.

The past week in August, like those which preceded it, bore the mark of the acute struggle between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and the forces of reaction on the other. On every front of international politics our state continues to wage a persistent struggle to eliminate the threat of another war, to deepen the relaxation of international tension and to expand peaceful cooperation among states. Let us survey the events of this week.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The adherence of the Soviet Union and Poland to detente was reaffirmed. There was an exchange of information regarding the tasks which the two fraternal parties are now working to solve.

Mankind celebrated the third anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was a great political victory of the forces of peace.

The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in the capital of the Republic of Cuba. The world's progressive young people have demonstated their determination to struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples.

The acute political crisis caused by the position of the Social Democratic Center Party continued in Portugal.

The Tocsin of Hiroshima

At 0815 today bells rang out over the Japanese city of Hiroshima. It was produced by the "bell of peace." Its tocsin is heard every year at the time that the American atom bomb exploded over Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.

This senselessly cruel bombing cost 160,000 human lives. A few days later another 70,000 dead in Nagasaki were added to the victims of Hiroshima. Tens of thousands more died later--of radiation sickness. Finally, the number of people who are still suffering in one form or another from the consequences of the nuclear explosions has exceeded 370,000.

Mankind has lived 33 years since that infamous August morning. The years were marked by the unceasing struggle which the forces of peace and progress still wage to prevent another war, to ban nuclear weapons and to prevent new Hiroshimas and Nagasakis.

The Japanese will never forget--cannot forget--the tragedy which they experienced. An international conference for the prohibition of atom and hydrogen weapons is held in the country every year on the eve of the sad date. This year's conference was held last week in Tokyo.

Its slogans were: "Let us prevent a repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki!" and "no to nuclear weapons!". More than 600 delegates from various countries participated in it.

The continuing arms race is a serious threat to peace and is preventing the deepening of the process of the relaxation of international tension. The Tokyo meeting participants once again drew attention to this. Peace on earth cannot be insured without efforts by all who care about the fate of future generations.

People of good will in different countries are resolutely protesting the American military's plans for production of a new type of weapon of mass destruction -- the neutron bomb. The schemes of reactionary circles have been sharply condemned by the Philadelphia organization "People for Economic Prosperity," a number of FRG youth organizations and Austria's progressive young people. These are reports from just the last few days. The protest movement against the neutron bomb is widening and gaining strength.

The ashes of Hiroshima and Nagaski touch people's hearts. They touch the hearts of the millions of supporters of peace in various countries who signed the new Stockholm appeal. The latter are calling for a struggle to end the arms race, to prevent production of neutron weapons, for nuclear disarmament and to ban new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Now 33 years have passed since that morning in Hiroshima which people recall with such sadness. Fewer and fewer hibakusha, the Japanese term for those who survived the atomic explosion, are still alive. But the memory of the monstrous crime perpetrated 6 August 1945 by the American military will never be erased from people's consciousness. Hiroshima will be an external reminder of the great price of peace and of the need to do everything possible to preserve it.

Reason Against the Missiles

Last week was the third anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A few days ago television returned us to that significant event which was a great political victory of the forces of peace and enabled us once again to listen to the vivid speech which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered at the conference in Helsinki.

Strictly observing the spirit and the letter of the Final Act and contributing in every possible way to the implementation of its principles and accords, the Soviet Union is an example to the other participants in the conference in the capital of Finland.

But what is the United States' attitude toward fulfilling the provisions of the Final Act?

Let us start with the fact that the bourgeois mass media across the ocean gave an extremely chilly reception to the very fact of its signing. Some of them preferred to ignore it altogether. Quite often we encounter indisputable violations of the Helsinki accords by the United States.

As is well known, the supplementing of political detente with military detente is one of the most important accords reached in Helsinki. But the U.S. Congress "marked" the third anniversary of the conference in a highly original fashion by appropriating more than $20 million for Pentagon research into utilizing heavy transport and civilian aircraft to carry cruise missiles. It is also reported that the possibility of utilizing the B-1 bomber--whose series production was renounced last year by President J. Carter--for this purpose will be considered. It now appears that the Pentagon is gradually returning to the plans for its production. [Paragraph continues]

While there was talk last year of [illegible]ing the B-1 bomber with cruise missiles, there is now talk of the B-1 as a supplement to the cruise missile. And production of the latter is in full swing in the United States. Tomahawk naval cruise missiles were tested in the Pacific just a few days ago.

London's THE SUNDAY TIMES reported recently that the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is examining the question of the use in Europe of a new mobile nuclear missile which is not dependent on launching silos.

Thus, there is obviously no need to go far to find examples of this policy of the United States and its NATO allies which runs counter to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act and the policy of detente and arms reduction. As for the camouflage which is designed if not to conceal--for that is impossible--then at least to justify actions undermining military detente, it remains the same: fairytales about the "Soviet military threat" to the West. So far the advocates of the military-industrial complex have devised nothing new in this area and are obviously repeating the same old stuff.

"I have here a recently published book. On the cover are the bright red letters: 'America in Danger.' The 333 pages of the book scream hysterically: 'America is menaced by a mortal danger. America has lost its military superiority over the Soviet Union. American superiority in strategic nuclear weapons in the past provided the United States with diplomatic power. Now this power does not exist, since there is no nuclear superiority. America is defenseless!'"

I hope the reader will forgive this small hoax. For what you have just read was not written today or yesterday. The paragraph cited above is from a New York dispatch by the author of these lines published in PRAVDA...10 years ago in October 1968. It was talking about a book by Air Force Gen C. Lemay, a well-known "hawk" in his time.

Since then a new generation of predators has hatched and reached maturity across the ocean. New hawks' nests such as the "Committee on the Present Danger" have appeared. But, as we can see, the "hawks'" propaganda arsenal remains the same.

Another Air Force general--D. Jones--recently became chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. At his very first press conference he declared that the United States must switch to the mobile basing principle for its land-based missiles--a principle which he calls a "game of hide-and-seek." According to the authors of this principle, one missile with its launcher is moved around an immense area with, say, 20 launching silos. Thus, the enemy cannot know which silo contains the missile.

Sober minded people in the United States immediately realized the threat to mankind of the "game of hide-and-seek." Arms specialist (D.) Paolucci called it "madness." And Dr M. Nacht, another arms specialist, said that "there can be nothing more terrible" than the situation which would arise if the new Pentagon idea is implemented. If it is implemented in the United States, he argues, it would be naive to assume that the other side would not take similar measures.

Who will prevail in this dispute? It is difficult to say.

It has probably been a long time since the U.S. opponents of detente and the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union have felt as free as they do now. Labor union boss G. Meany, an inveterate enemy of everything connected with the word communism, recoils from the very thought of the free exchange of visits between representatives of American and Soviet trade unions. [paragraph continues]

And now, through the efforts of Senators H. Jackson and H. Baker, who share his views, the Senate has adopted a decision which allows the State Department to bar particular people from entering the country, depending on their political affiliations.

Some people in the echelons of power across the ocean do not like the Soviet Union's sovereign right to indict and punish under criminal law traitors, spies, slanderers, anti-Sovietists and other renegades, whatever they call themselves. So now our country is threatened with economic sanctions and the cancellation of trade deals which have been concluded.

But whom does the U.S. administration's so-called "tough line" primarily hurt? TIME magazine writes that, in the opinion of Commerce Secretary J. Kreps, any restriction on trade with the USSR "will only damage American economic interests."

As for the Soviet Union, it has been threatened with economic sanctions more than once or twice. And everyone is well aware of the results.

A "Marked Card" Is Played

"President Carter's foreign policy is causing concern all over the world"--UPI concludes. A few days ago it released a survey of assessments of the present U.S. administration compiled by the agency's correspondents in 15 countries. And, according to the agency, the only place where "Washington's steps are watched with obvious pleasure" is Peking. It, UPI reports, can "scarcely hide its smug satisfaction at the decisions to reduce the export of technical information and equipment to the USSR while simultaneously promising to intensify their flow to the PRC."

As is well known, the White House recently imposed restrictions on the supply of drilling equipment to the USSR. It is perfectly obvious that the aim of this decision is to attempt to retard the development of the Soviet oil-extraction industry. Let us be blunt--an unattainable goal. But that is not the issue now. It appears that, while refusing to sell oil industry equipment to the Soviet Union, Washington has been cooperating with Peking in precisely the same area for quite some time. AP has reported from Houston, Texas, that "for several years Chinese delegations seeking to obtain the appropriate equipment at source have been quietly visiting oilfields and drilling rigs and also meeting with oil industry personnel."

According to the agency, these contacts have particularly intensified in the last 6 months. Last May Peking invited the four leading American oil companies to visit China to discuss the prospects for discovering and extracting oil on the coastal shelf. A big delegation of the Pennzoil company visited Chinese oilfields and oil refineries a month ago. And trips to China by representatives of Phillips Petroleum, the Exxon Corporation and the Union Oil Company of California are scheduled for August.

Confirming this information, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, newspaper of American business circles, adds that American concerns have already received from Peking "multimillion-dollar orders for drilling bits and equipment for drilling platforms."

So the playing of the so-called "Chinese card" which, as well-known U.S. historian H. Morgenthau writes in the New York TIMES, is fraught with great dangers for the United States, has now been placed on a practical footing. "It is obvious that China's interests are not identical with U.S. interests," H. Morgenthau warns. "Moreover, China would not object if its enemies destroyed one another in a nuclear war and it remained the only empire worthy of the name, as has always been the case according to Chinese tradition."

Something which certain practical U.S. policy-makers fail to see is clear to the professor of history. But maybe they simply do not want to see this, being guided by immediate short-term consideration of imaginary political advantage and giving no thought to the future? Apres nous, le deluge. Operating on this unwise principle, the Washington foreign policy strategists run the risk of gaining the fame of Herostratus in the eyes of future generations of Americans.

Today is the world day of action for the prohibition of nuclear weapons. Fighters for peace on various continents and in different parts of the world are raising their angry voice against the instigators of a new war, against the nuclear arms race and for peace and freedom. The forces of peace and progress are invincible and no intrigues of reaction can reverse the course of history.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

Bulletin on CIA

LD041514Y Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Sverolov reports: A new document exposing the activity of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is the special bulletin "CIA: Cuba Accuses" issued by the Cuban Preparatory Committee of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. It includes articles based on documentary data, interviews of Cuban patriots, who became CIA agents on the instructions of Cuba's state security bodies, their reminiscences of work in the interests of the Western hemisphere's first state of the workers and peasants.

The publication exposes the criminal plans of the Central Intelligence Agency directed at physical destruction of leader of the Cuban Revolution Fidel Castro, organization and perpetration of murder of leaders and political figures of other states unwelcome to the ruling quarters of the USA. As one of the materials stresses: "Murder is one of the favourite methods of CIA activity with the aim of changing the course of history."

For many years now the CIA has been engaged in wide subversive activity against Cuba. One of the foulest actions by the U.S. intelligence service was the forming of armed gangs of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, who operated in Cuba's mountainous areas in the first half of the sixties. The bandits, acting on the instructions of their American bosses, killed many honest patriots dedicated to the cause of the revolution. The bulletin carrying documentary materials on this issue notes that (?banditry was) used by U.S. imperialism to create favourable conditions for the overthrow of Cuba's revolutionary government.

The CIA has proved itself to be a tool of the powers that be in the USA. It was used for the implementation of aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism all over the world, the bulletin notes. On CIA's record is its part in the overthrow of the legitimate government of Guatemala in 1954, of the Dominican Republic in 1965, of Chile in 1973, organization of invasion of Playa Giron by mercenaries in 1961, subversive actions in Vietnam and Laos in the course of almost two decades. The bulletin cites numerous facts exposing the subversive activity of the U.S. intelligence service in Angola with the aim of overthrowing its legitimate government and liquidating revolutionary gains in that country.

Castro on Cuba Day

LD051300Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 5, TASS--Correspondents Yevgeniy Alekseyev and Aleksandr Voropayev report: The last but one day of the Eleventh World Youth Festival was the day of Cuba, the country that hosts the international forum. On this day, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro had a meeting with youth of Cuba and with delegates of many countries and also with representatives of international and regional youth organizations. It is a great honour for Cuba to receive guests of the youth forum, Fidel Castro said. We are glad that the festival proceeds in the atmosphere of friendliness and sincerity. The Havana forum will, undoubtedly, be a new important step in the consolidation of relations of various countries with the Cuban people.

A mass meeting of solidarity of youth of the world with the young generation and people of Cuba that is successfully building socialist society was an impressive event. It was held at a major industrial enterprise of Havana, the Jose Marti metallurgical plant.

Representatives of youth of the world condemned U.S. imperialism that imposed the criminal economic blockade on the freedom island. Those present warmly received the speech of Vietnamese delegate, First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League Dan Quoc Bao, who demanded on behalf of the young people of the heroic Vietnam that the United States lift the blockade and immediate return to Cuba a part of its national territory that is held illegally by U.S. imperialists.

It was stressed in the speeches of delegates of the GDR, France, the Soviet Union, Chile and other countries that the very fact of the holding of the festival in Cuba with the participation of about 20 thousand of young people from 145 countries is a convincing evidence of the failure of the designs of U.S. imperialism to stifle the freedom island, of the constant growth of Cuba's prestige in the world arena.

A meeting of delegates of the forum with Cuban Young Pioneers was held during the festival. Taking part in that meeting held at the Jose Marti Young Pioneer camp was Fidel Castro and other leaders of the party and state. "The Code of Children and Youth of Cuba" was proclaimed in a festive atmosphere. President of the National Assembly of the People's Power Blas Roca Calderio addressed Young Pioneers with warm words. He stressed that this code registering the basic rights and duties of the Cuban youth, their tasks in the construction of new society reflects great care of the party, government and the entire people of the republic for the young generation of the freedom island.

Numerous commissions of the forum and political discussion centres are working. One of them, the International Student Centre, unanimously approved the document urging students to strengthen unity in the struggle against imperialism.

The work of the international tribunal "Youth Accuses Imperialism" remains in the spotlight of attention of participants in the Eleventh World Festival of Youth of Students, of journalists and broad public of Cuba.

An international festival of films by young cinematographers is concluding at the cinema house Sinemateca de Cuba. Of great success were the film "Singer" (GDR) and "Victor Jara Is Living" (Chile), the film that is devoted to the Chilean singer who lost his life in the struggle for freedom of his people.

International Tribunal Judgment

LD052121Y Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 5, TASS--The Havana international tribunal has condemned imperialism and its special services for the innumerable and monstrous crimes committed by them. We condemn imperialism, says the judgement passed by the tribunal, for being a constant threat to the peoples and for trying, with the help of a stick in one hand and the neutron bomb in the other, to hold back the progress of mankind, even at the price of its destruction.

The six-day tribunal, which was called by the International Preparatory Committee of the Eleventh World Youth and Student Festival, has become one of the central political events at this youth forum. In the dock was the main criminal of our time, imperialism, especially American imperialism. Members of the tribunal--prominent lawyers, political and public figures, representatives of cultural circles of different countries--did a great amount of work to investigate the criminal activities of those who bear in the main responsibility for the suffering and privations enduring by the peoples. They heard scores of witnesses from Asian, African, American and European countries, indictments presented on behalf of festival delegations, and examined numerous documents, material evidence, photo and cine-materials exposing the crimes committed by the imperialists, the inspirers and organizers of aggressive actions against countries and peoples.

The tribunal was greatly helped in its work by the evidence presented by experts and officials of Cuban state security organs who succeeded in observing for a long time how various centers of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are weaving webs of dirty intrigues and conspiracies and how they prepared acts of sabotage and assassinations. The tribunal meetings were also addressed by former CIA agents who have broke off with the CIA.

The unanimously adopted verdict of the tribunal says that imperialism is guilty of all the six points of the charges brought up against it. It is guilty of colonialism and neocolonialism, various forms of discrimination and imperialist aggressions. It is guilty of establishing various international political, economic and military organizations and such special services as the CIA whose activities are directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples. It is guilty of establishing a regime of terror, repression and fascim. Finally imperialism, as a system, is guilty of all the privations suffered by the young people in respect of their social, economic, political and cultural position.

The judgement of the Havana international tribunal, which was held under the motto "Youth Accuses Imperialism," says that the imperialist system and its organizations flout international law, the U.N. Charter, the General Declaration of Human Rights, various U.N. resolutions, international treaties and agreements.

One of the sections of the tribunal's judgement qualifies as a crime against humanity imperialism's positions of strength policy, its policy of building up tension, interfering in the internal affairs of other states, of the arms race and of increasing the manufacture of mass-destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb, one of the most sophisticated types of such weapons. The judgment exposes and condemns various forms of political, ideological, economic and military aggression used by imperialism.

Members of the tribunal angrily condemned the sinister activities of the CIA, the instrument of the policy of American imperialism, which uses all kind of criminal means, from fabrications, blackmail, sabotage and assassinations to the overthrow of duly elected constitutional governments by force and violence. The tribunal described imperialist conspiracies to kill Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban revolution, as one of the worst crimes by the CIA.

On behalf of the youth and students of the whole world, says the tribunal, we condemn the very existence of such organs as the CIA, an instrument of imperialist domination and plunder, an instrument of destruction of those who defend independence.

Condemning the imperialist sytem which is headed by American imperialism, the inspirer and supporter of fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and the main force of aggression and war, the sworn enemy of the peoples, we urge progressively-minded youth to unite with all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

The tribunal's judgement was received with profound satisfaction and full approval both by the festival delegates and all the Cuban people.

Vietnam Solidarity Meeting

LD061400Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reports: A mass meeting of solidarity with the Vietnamese people was held on Saturday in the Lasaro Pena theatre in the Cuban capital. The hall of the theatre was decorated with flags of Cuba and Vietnam, with streamers calling for strengthening of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. Present at the meeting together with delegates of the world festival and representatives of the heroic Vietnam were Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers Raul Castro and other party and state leaders.

Opening the meeting, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Lionel Soto announced restoration of the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam. President of the Cuban Institute of Peoples' Friendship Rene Rodriguez Cruz was appointed the committee's chairman. The Cuban people, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, proclaim their unconditional support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialists and their new allies, the Peking leaders, L. Soto said.

Speaking at the meeting, representatives of youth of Finland, USSR, Japan and other countries stigmatized the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its Chinese accomplices against the heroic Vietnamese people. They strongly condemned the criminal actions of the Chinese leadership that betrayed the cause of socialism, proletarian internationalism and the international communist, revolutionary and national liberation movement and turned into an ally of the most reactionary forces of the world.

The speakers highly assessed the peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, their assistance to the Vietnamese people. They proclaimed their unshakable solidarity with Vietnam and pledged themselves to step up actions in support of that country.

Those present at the meeting broke into stormy applause when Nguyen Thi Binh, Vietnam's national heroine, member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League appeared in the rostrum. Thanking the Cuban people for brotherly attitude to the Vietnamese people, she stressed that the restoration of the solidarity committee is another confirmation of the internationalist nature of the Cuban revolution.

We need peace, Nguyen Thi Binh said. We always declared for solving disputable questions through talks. The Peking leaders, however, teaming up with imperialism, launched a fierce campaign of hostility against our country. But we are confident of our victory, since we can count on solidarity of the socialist community headed by the fraternal Soviet Union, since we have entire progressive mankind on our side.

Interview With Soviet Delegate

LD061257Y Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 6, TASS--The eleventh world festival is an event of great significance in the movement of the progressive forces of youth of the whole world, Boris Pastukhov, head of the Soviet youth delegation, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League, told TASS correspondent.

The forum in Havana, he said, promoted further development of the struggle of youth for anti-imperialist solidarity, for peace, relaxation of international tension, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Representatives of organizations holding different views met in Cuba. But they were united by the main thing, ardent striving for mutual cooperation, quest for the ways of solving the most important problems of our time.

The success of the representative meeting of young people, as it was noted by its delegates, is explained by the fact that it was held in a new political atmosphere created by the turn to the relaxation of international tensions, said Boris Pastukhov.

Despite resistance of imperialist and reactionary circles staking on preservation of fabulous profits through continuation of the arms race, on return to the times of the cold war, improvement of the international climate remains the main trend in international relations. The main motive force of these changes is the Soviet Union that steadily advances along the Leninist foreign policy course, that implements consistently the programme of further struggle for peace and international cocperation, for freedom and independence of peoples proclaimed by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that fraternal, cordial reception was given to participants in the most representative festival in history, by the hosts, the people and youth of the freedom island. Young peace champions admire Cuba's remarkable achievements in socialist construction, in education of the young generation.

Indelible impression was left on everyone by youth, the Young Communist League of Cuba, its cohesion around the Communist Party, dedication to the cause of socialism, lofty spirit of socialist internationalism.

The festival's delegates enthusiastically received the message of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Boris Pastikhov stressed.

We are convinced that the festival that has become an impressive manifestation of youth of the world will have a beneficial effect on further strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity, on removal of the threat of new world war, on the consolidation of the process of detente and achievement of mutual understanding and friendship among nations.

Summary of Events

LD061044Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 6, TASS--Correspondents Aleksandr Voropayev and Nikolay Chigir report: Nearly 20 thousand representatives of youth of the world and Cuban youths and girls, working people were at one during the nine unforgettable days of the eleventh world festival. A new vivid page was written not only in the history of festivals but also in the chronicle of the most important political events of our time.

The Havana forum of youth of the world confirmed with unprecedented force that the progressive democratic youth of the world carries high the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity and friendship.

Every day of the festival, each event in its vast programme confirmed the growing solidarity of various sections of the young generation of the world. The festival's delegates who arrived in Cuba from 145 countries and who represented different political conviction and philosophical views showed complete unanimity of views with regard to the main tasks that now face the world youth movement. They declared firmly and confidently that there can be no aim that is more lofty than the joint struggle together with all people of good will for peace, for security and cooperation of nations, for disarmament, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The eleventh festival was held for the first time in the Western Hemisphere, in the sunny land of hospitable Cuba. This enabled representatives of youth of all continents to see for themselves what great advantages in all the spheres of life can be achieved over a short period by a people that threw down the shackles of capitalist bondage and imperialist oppression and that took the road of socialist construction. Complete support and approval of the home and foreign policy of the Communist Party of Cuba and the first socialist state in the American Continent shown by the delegates of the festival are a new evidence of the invincibility and attractive force of ideas of socialism, the convincing proof of the growth of prestige of the revolutionary Cuba on the international arena. A mass meeting in Havana that concluded the Eleventh World Youth Festival highlighted the festival's great success.

Crowds filled the Jose Marti revolution square. Delegates of the festival and hundreds of thousands of Cuban working people met with a great ovation First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro, other Cuban leaders, guests of honour of the Havana forum of youth.

The message of greetings to the Cuban people and youth and the final document of the Havana forum "Call to Youth of the World" were read out at the meeting.

"Let us pool our efforts in the struggle for new victories of peoples," these words in the call met with strong approval by all participants in the meeting sounded as an oath of allegiance to the noble ideals of the youth democratic movement.

The participants in the meeting were greatly inspired by the speech of Fidel Castro. They broke into stormy applause many times during the speech.

The festival proceeded in the atomosphere of optimism, friendship and solidarity, Fidel Castro said. Youth's striving to strengthen solidarity and safeguard peace was manifested very vividly during the festival. Solidarity is the necessary condition of the success of the struggle for progress of mankind. It is necessary for intensifying the efforts, rallying the ranks, overcoming obstacles, defeating strong enemies and advancing jointly along the road of struggle for freedom, dignity, wellbeing and happiness of people.

In order to preserve peace, uphold the right to life and a better destiny for all peoples in the nuclear age when warmongers, adventurists, man-haters are intriguing constantly, youth of the world declares a war on war, proclaims that warmongers will not pass, those who seek to draw the world into the abyss of nuclear disaster will not pass, adventurists who insanely predict perishing of mankind will not pass. They will all land in the garbage heap of history, just as imperialism, militarism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, racism and Zionism and all forms of exploitation, oppression and humiliation of man will land there sooner or later, too.

peoples will never agree to oppression or to self-destruction. They will succeed in achieving peace and freedom.

Fidel Castro stressed that the Cuban people wholly and fully support the ideas and decisions of the Eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students, the just struggle of peoples of Asia, Africa, America and Europe.

An ovation did not subside in the square for long. The eleventh world festival concluded with the strains of the hymn of democratic youth.

Final Documents

LD071154Y Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 7, TASS--The Eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students closed here on Saturday. Taking part in it were 18,500 young people from 145 countries of the world representing 2,000 organizations of various political ideological and religious trends. The festival was held under the banners of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Participants in this grandiose forum of the international youth and student movement adopted two documents: Appeal to the Youth of the World and Message From Participants in the 11th Festival to the People and Youth of Cuba. The first document calls on young people in all countries for stepping up their actions for peace over the world, for detente, international security and cooperation, for ending the arms race and aggressive imperialist wars, for general and complete disarmament, for raising the voice of protest against the plans to develop and manufacture new types of mass destruction weapons, such as the neutron weapon.

The participants in the festival also called upon young people of the whole world to strengthen their unity of actions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism, apartheid and fascism, for liberation, national independence, sovereignty and democracy.

In their second document the delegates to the festival express gratitude to the people and youth of Cuba for the preparations and holding of 11th world youth forum.

The hospitality of the Cuban people and the feeling of internationalism profoundly inherent in it, says the message from the participants in the festival, have contributed in a large measure to making our festival a triumph for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. We are glad to have an opportunity to familiarize ourselves closer with the Cuban people building conscientiously and with conviction a new society, in which all conditions are created for a harmonious development of youth.

Expressing our gratitude for assistance to the success of the festival, the message stresses, we assure you that we are true friends of Cuba.

We are once again raising our voices ringing in all the languages of the world, says the document in conclusion, with the demand of putting an end immediately to the criminal imperialist blockade of Cuba and unconditional dismantling of the U.S. Naval base in Guantanamo.

ENTRY VISA BAN, CIA REPORT REMINISCENT OF MCCARTHYISM

LD081415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Barrier of Fear"]

[Text] On reading the reports now being telegraphed from across the Atlantic you are frequently astonished: Surely you don't mean to say this is today's news? Perhaps an error has caused the operator to transmit a 30-year-old telegram? Or perhaps these are just pages from a history of the reckless activity of the evil politicians Joseph McCarthy and McCarran, who in the forties and fifties tried to terrorize honest Americans with accusations that by supporting peace they were thus acting as "procommunist agents?" But no, these telegrams reflect present-day Washington reality....

As the reader will recall, on 27 July the Senate reinstated one of the provisions of the reactionary law passed during the cold war forbidding entry visas to "communists, Marxists and people connected with groups with similar beliefs." (This was at the time when even the French singer Maurice Chevalier was banned from the United States merely because he had signed the Stockholm appeal on banning the atom bomb, while the U.S. singer Paul Robeson was prevented from touring abroad for 10 years because of his participation in the struggle for peace.)

Even the New York TIMES, which cannot be suspected of harboring sympathies for Marxism, stated in an editorial on 31 July that the law creating "obstacles to communists' visits to the United States"was a "regrettable" "barrier of fear." But the spiritual heirs of McCarthy and McCarran didn't care. They made further progress in the witch hunt, as the activity of the notorious "Un-American Activities Committee," led by McCarthy, was nicknamed in the forties.

This is confirmed by a CIA report made public by the House Intelligence Committee published 2 August by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to the military-industrial complex. The authors of the report revived psychological warfare against all international democratic organizations, raising still higher the "barrier of fear" mentioned by the New York TIMES.

Older people remember well the ignominious failure of the witch hunt carried out in the early fifties by Joseph McCarthy, accusing democratic organizations, without any justification, of being tools of some "plot" against the United States.

And now the gentlemen from the CIA are again seeking to intimidate the congressmen with fables--borrowed from the archives of McCarthy's committee, which came to an inglorious end many years ago--about the "unprecedentedly ramified worldwide network" which the "Russians" have allegedly created in their machinations against the United States. They also weave all international democratic organizations into this mythical "network," alleging that they are..."important propaganda tools" of the "Russians"--no less!

Far surpassing Khlestakov in Gogol's play "The Government Inspector," who, when tipsy, shouted about his "35,000 messengers," the authors of this report number the "Russians' agents" in the millions and hundreds of millions.

The WFTU? Some 170 million members in 70 countries! The WFDY? Some 150 million members in 100 countries! The WIDF? Some 200 million members in a little over 100 countries! [paragraph continues]

The WPC? Again, hundreds of millions of people in 120 countries--this "the most important pro-Soviet organization of this type." And they are all "important propaganda tools" of the "Russians" which are also used "for the recruitment of agents by the intelligence organs," the CIA report states.

This blacklist also includes the International Federation of Resistance Fighters and Prisoners of Fascism which is on the CIA's bad list for refusing to accept the activity of fascist remnants and being reluctant to join in NATO's attacks against the USSR; AAPSO, which supports the elimination of vestiges of the colonial system and opposes neocolonialism; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Scientific Workers, the International Students Union and even the Christian Peace Conference. The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students--a forum open to all--has also been anathematized. Get them!--the CIA yells, they are all agents of the "Russians...."

What is there to say to this? Only one thing: The intimidation of congressmen by such gross, totally false, slanderous fabrications serves the same beloved aim of the disciples of the "rabid" anticommunists McCarthy and McCarran: to cut off any contacts between the U.S. labor unions and mass public organizations in the socialist countries; to attempt to undermine the activity of all acknowledged, highly authoritative international organizations; to further stoke the [sted they] hysteria of anticommunism and anti-Soviet feelings in the United States in order to clear the ground for the maneuvers of the military who are advocating an intensified arms race.

The authors of the report do not conceal the fact that they are profoundly alarmed, for instance, by the success of the worldwide campaign against the neutron bomb. It seems to to them that the "hand of Moscow" was at work here, too. Just think they say indignantly, articles criticizing the neutron weapons have been published "even in the most objective (from the CIA's viewpoint!--Yu.Zh.) mass information organs." So does it follow that the New York TIMES and the Washington POST, which have published such articles, have become enmeshed in the "spider's web of procommunist organizations," as the gentlemen from the CIA put it in their report, and have become "important propaganda tools" of the Soviet Union?

That is the absurd position the U.S. intelligence services have taken measuring absolutely everything by their yardstick. After all, as was proved back in 1976 during the congressional investigation of the CIA's activity at the time, it was they who conducted subversive activity around the world, bribed journalists and statemen and employed the poisoned weapon of terror, even going so far as organizing the assassination of a number of heads of government.

Things must evidently be going badly for the CIA if it is seizing on McCarthy's rotten, moth-eaten flag. There can be no doubt that the attempts to surround the United States with a barrier against communication with "communists, Marxists and people connected with groups holding similar beliefs" and to besmirch the international democratic organizations in order to instill aversion in Americans for communication with them will ultimately meet with a failure just as shameful as that accompanying the end of all "crusades" against communism and Marxism carried out repeatedly over the past six decades.

AMERICANS CRITICIZE CARTER POLICY TOWARD SOVIET UNION

LD081521Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 4 August, TASS--Criticism of the Carter administration's foreign policy is broadening in the United States. Prominent politicians and public figures and leading press organs are expressing concern over Washington's present policy of fanning military hysteria, inciting the arms race and worsening relations with the Soviet Union.

To justify the policy of returning to the cold war, H. Parsons writes, the threadbare thesis of the notorious Soviet "threat" has been dredged up and a clamorous campaign about farfetched human rights "violations" in the Soviet Union has been unleashed. This is essentially blatant interference in that country's internal affairs.

J. Rhodes, House minority leader, has called the U.S. administration's propaganda campaign about "defense" of human rights abroad an "obvious disaster." This sharp statement, the Washington POST points out, attracted attention in the U.S. Congress. "It is highly significant," the newspaper writes, "that no Democrat has yet come forward to question or rebuff the Republican leader's statement, since the disturbing feeling that Rhodes is probably right is widespread in the President's own party."

Even such a loyal Democrat as J. Brademas, House majority whip, the Washington POST notes, has openly expressed concern over certain anti-Soviet actions by the government. He is asking: Aren't these actions an attempt to appear tough to stop the fall in the popularity of the White House and to change this trend. "This is a very dangerous game," J. Brademas stressed, pointing out that it will be necessary to "pay a terrible price" for it.

The latest steps by the Washington administration designed to restrict relations with the USSR have aroused still greater alarm and opposition in the U.S. business world. "The leaders of industrial companies and enterprises," the Washington POST points out, "are, quite reasonably, afraid that the administration's trade sanctions against Moscow will ultimately do greater harm to the United States than to the Soviet Union."

The policy pursued by President J. Carter in relations with the Soviet Union, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, promises him trouble if not in Moscow, then in Washington and most likely in both.

Usually a policy is pursued to try to influence the course of events. But in the case of J. Carter and his policy toward the Soviet Union, the whole situation is precisely the reverse: Policy is formed under the influence of events. This means that the White House is in danger of losing control of policy.

One gains the impression that the President has two mistaken ideas of how to solve this problem. The first is the assumption that it is necessary to talk sternly to the Russians.

At best this has exerted no influence whatever on the Soviet Union's behavior, and at worst it has led to the opposite results. The influence which this has exerted in Washington, where the White House's threats have contributed to creating an atmosphere in which Congress is threatening to perpetrate a great many idiocies, has been much more important.

The President's second delusion is his opinion that he can behave toward the Soviet Union just as he behaves toward, for instance, Nicaragua and that he must act this way to be consistent and principled. [paragraph continues]

The whole trouble is certainly that the United States has more possibilities in its relations with Nicaragua. With regard to the Soviet Union the White House is evidently attempting to compensate for the lack of levers of influence by escalating demagogic talk. Once again, this contributes to the kind of sentiments among the public which threaten to throw events out of control.

U.S. TURNS 'BLIND EYE' TO ISRAELI ARMS PACT VIOLATION

LD081924Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 8, TASS--The United States will not take any steps in connection with the recent violation by Israel of the conditions for receiving the American arms supplies, said official sources in Washington. At the same time, a State Department spokesman has confirmed that during the barbarous bombing by Israel of the Palestine refugee camp 15 kilometres from the Lebanese city of Sayda last week, American A-4 Skyhawk aircraft were used.

Meanwhile, according to the provisions of the American law controlling exports, which were reflected in the corresponding agreements concluded with Israel, the American weapons may be utilised by the recipient state only for the purposes of "self-defence." But, as the State Department spokesman said, there will be no investigation into the use of the A-4 Skyhawk bombers. Israeli official sources report that the matter was not even raised by the American side.

This is far from being a first case of official Washington turning a blind eye on the violation by Tel Aviv of the agreements for the supply of American arms, thus encouraging the Zionists to commit new acts of aggression. Earlier this year, during incursion into Lebanon, Israel employed American-made cassette bombs. The State Department was forced to recognize that the employment of these weapons in Lebanon violated the American-Israeli agreement. Washington, however, limited itself only to expressing a "request" to impose stricter limitations on the utilisation of cassette bombs. What such a laissez-faire attitude will lead to is demonstrated by another barbarous attack of the Israeli military against the innocent people in which the American military gear was used once again.

CONGRESS SHOWS DISREGARD FOR TURKISH PEOPLE'S WISHES

LD082339Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Even before the question of the repeal of the Turkish arms embargo was finally clarified, an effort was made in Washington to create the impression that the repeal decision would automatically lead to the reopening of the U.S. military bases in Turkey. This is what our commentator Lidiya Suyetina says on this subject:

In fact, this was precisely what the U.S. legislators had in mind when voting for the repeal of the embargo. As is known, the closure of the U.S. military bases in Turkey was the Turkish Government's retaliation to the implementation of the embargo by the U.S. Congress in 1975. Equally well known is the fact that the Pentagon was deprived of support bases for aggression and of a source of intelligence on the Soviet Union as a result of this Turkish measure. This is why the U.S. legislators said: We are lifting the embargo; you open the bases immediately.

To top it all, the U.S. press reported the reopening of U.S. bases in Turkey--even before hearing the reply of the Turkish Government--and publicized the statements of U.S. military circles on this subject.

One has to throw up one's hands in despair at the total casualness of U.S. imperialism. Who gave Washington the right to decide the future of the military bases in Turkey, that is to say, to hand down a ruling on an issue on which nobody but the Turkish Government has authority and which is bound only by the country's sovereign rights? Why do the U.S. legislators assume that they can dictate the political and military conditions for lifting the embargo to Turkey, an independent country?

It is important to note the timing of this development. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit paid a visit to the Soviet Union some time ago. As a result of this visit, a political document on the principles of neighborly and friendly cooperation was signed and important agreements were reached on economic and cultural questions. The honorable Ecevit's visit was described in both countries as a new and important step toward the further strengthening and development of Soviet-Turkish neighborly relations. This fact upsets U.S. imperialist circles which have not given up their efforts to disrupt Soviet-Turkish relations. But all indications are that the U.S. legislators have been celebrating the reopening of the bases somewhat prematurely. CUMHURIYET has written, citing reliable sources, that reports to the effect that these bases will be immediately reopened are unrealistic.

Progressive social circles in Turkey have been working for years to abolish U.S. military bases in Turkey, which constitute support points for imperialism. In exerting pressure on Turkey to reopen the bases, the legislators in Washington are acting in total disregard of the wishes of broad masses in Turkey and the principles of peace and neighborliness cherished by Turkey.

ASEAN REJECTS U.S. DOMINATION; FAVORS INTRAREGIONAL TIES

LD081505Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Kondrashov article: "Worthy Rebuff"]

[Text] A meeting between the ministers of economy and foreign affairs of the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN)member countries has ended in Washington. Analysis of its work shows that the United States has once again attempted to draw ASEAN into the orbit of U.S. imperialism's expansionist plans.

The talks touched mainly on economic questions. In addition, important political questions of bilateral relations were discussed. The character of the discussion showed that the United States, which is encountering serious economic problems, is making every effort to strengthen its positions in Southeast Asia. At the Washington meeting, the U.S. desire to shift the burdens of the economic crisis onto the developing countries was rebuffed by the ASEAN representatives.

The strategic plans of American imperialism are also closely interwoven with the aims of preserving U.S. economic interests. The Pentagon is striving to transform ASEAN into a military bloc which, according to the U.S. military's schemes, must fill the "vacuum" formed by the collapse of SEATO.

The talks in Washington clearly demonstrated the U.S. alarm over the expanding contacts between countries with different social systems. The strengthening of the relations between ASEAN members and states such as Vietnam and Laos is contributing to consolidating the association's positions.

To offset the statement of the U.S. secretary of state, who noted that Washington presently has no intention of regularizing its relations with Vietnam, the ASEAN representatives, particularly those of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand, stressed that their governments advocate the active development of relations with that country.

In the last few years the ASEAN countries have also been experiencing growing pressure from the Peking leadership. Pursuing its own expansionist aims, Peking proposed the creation of some kind of "PRC-ASEAN frontoof struggle against other countries." This proposal evoked a highly unfavorable reaction in the ASEAN countries. For instance, Indonesia categorically rejected Peking's provocative overtures.

The national interests of the ASEAN countries demand the expansion of intraregional cooperation. It is in precisely this direction in which the prospect of strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia lies.

U.S. LACKS 'CLEAN HANDS' REQUIRED OF WORLD MORAL LEADER

LD090846Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A State Department spokesman has once again evaded replying to a question about the Soviet Union's request for extradition of the Brazinskas, father and son. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev has this comment:

The question was asked during a Washington press conference to brief newsmen about concrete steps in the campaign to combat international terrorism. A resolution to this effect was adopted in mid-July in Bonn at the summit meeting of seven Western countries. As is known, the Brazinskas in 1970 hijacked a Soviet airliner forcing it to fly to Turkey. They used firearms, killed an air hostess and wounded the captain and the navigator. The two bandits were charged with illegal entry into the United States.

At present, Congress is considering granting the Brazinskas permanent refuge in America. If what the Brazinskas did is not air piracy then what is it? However, the State Department keeps turning down extradition requests from the USSR. It asserts that the crime committed by the Brazinskas cannot be considered in the context of the Bonn resolution on terrorism. Resolutions alone can hardly stop air piracy and terrorism in general, nor can passenger safety be insured by imposing sanctions against those countries which, as the Bonn resolution holds, harbor terrorists or encourage them. How safe is the United States itself, and has it lived up to its commitments to guarantee safety of foreign residents on its territory and an undisrupted functioning of foreign missions, agencies and offices?

These and other questions are inevitable. The United States attempts to be in the forefront of a campaign for international law and order, for codes of international behavior and similar undertakings, all of which require clean hands and an immaculate record. Only a few days ago the Soviet United Nations Mission lodged another protest against constant provocations and threats against its members and their families in New York. In spite of promises to stop (?them), the State Department seems to be satisfied with verbal condemnations of the anti-Soviet provocations.

Miami-based (?anti)-Cuban exiles are a constant threat to Cuban airliners. One of them was destroyed by a bomb explosion on 10 October 1976, killing some 80 people. Incidentally, Cuba itself has been a target of plots and assassination attempts, not only by the exiles but the CIA, an official American agency. Unlike the Brazinskas, father and son, who found sympathizers in Congress, a prominent Chilean antifascist, Orlando Letelier, was assassinated in Washington on 21 September 1976.

He was killed by a bomb planted in his car by the agents of the (?Chilean) secret police DINA, [National Intelligence Directorate] known for its close ties with the CIA. How could a prominent politician be assassinated in broad daylight by foreign agents on American soil? It's inconceivable that the plot against Letelier could be carried out without the knowledge and perhaps indirect cooperation of the U.S. intelligence community.

Some of the facts described have got nothing to do with air piracy or terrorism the way they are understood and interpreted in Washington. Nevertheless, they are terrorism, political or otherwise. Washington's failure to prevent it leaves one in doubt as to whether the United States is qualified to pose as a moral leader, the role of which requires clean hands and an immaculate record.

ADMINISTRATION IGNORES PUBLIC OPINION, USSR PEACE OFFERS

LD081410Y Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 8, TASS--The Washington administration continues the course of expanding the arms race, writes in POLITICAL AFFAIRS economist V. Perlo, a well-known American public figure.

The U.S. military budget, says the author, has grown by 58 percent, i.e. from 74,000 to 117,000 million dollars since the end of the war in Indochina, with the Administration and the Pentagon planning a further increase in the arms race. For 1979 fiscal year, the military spending will amount to 126,000 million dollars. By 1983, according to calculations of the Centre for Defense Information, the Pentagon budget will reach 200,000 million dollars.

A special danger, writes V. Perlo, is posed by the deployment of such weapons systems as the cruise missile, the neutron bomb and the MX rockets. These systems increase the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe may times.

In trying to justify the arms race, Washington is spreading the myth of an alleged Soviet "military threat". At the same time, however, the article goes on, no other than U.S. President J. Carter himself has admitted the existence of balance in the strategic forces of the USSR and the USA. It is evident that behind the verbiage about the alleged "Soviet threat" there lies the desire of the champions of the "rigid course", of the "cold war warriors" and the military-industrial complex to destroy the existing balance to ensure unilateral advantages for the United States.

In order to mask these plans, writes V. Perlo, the U.S. Government and the mass media make every attempt to ignore the numerous Soviet peace initiatives aiming at consolidating detente and disarmament, including the Soviet proposals to convene a world conference on disarmament, to reduce the military budgets of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council by 10 percent, to simultaneously reduce the production of nuclear weapons by all states and to prohibit production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons.

Certain U.S. circles are trying to obtain unilateral advantages at the strategic offensive arms limitation talks. At the same time, the U.S. administration itself does not strive to create a favourable climate for the talks underway, which is, among others, confirmed by the anti-Soviet campaign around the so-called "human rights issue".

The same unseemly purpose is also served by the current loud campaign in connection with the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and Cuba, in keeping with the numerous U.N. resolutions, to young states and national liberation movements in Africa. This loud campaign is designed to distract the peoples from the manoeuvres of neocolonailism on the African continent.

The policy of confrontation and the arms race, stresses V. Perlo, is rejected by the majority of the U.S. people which is, among others confirmed by the results of the Harris's recent opinion poll. During the opinion poll, four fifths of the Americans expressed themselves in favour of detente. The author calls on U.S. public to step up the struggle for peace and disarmament, "since this is the chief condition guaranteeing the most vital of human rights, the right to live."

EFFORTS IN CONGRESS TO LIMIT ARMS SPENDING UNSUCCESSFUL

House Rejects Amendments

LD081054Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 8, TASS--Following in the wake of the Pentagon, the House of Representatives of the American Congress straight away rejected two amendments to the military appropriations bill for the next fiscal year. The amendments envisaged some reduction in the allocations to the Defence Department. This factually gave the green light to a further increase in the military budget of the United States, which, taking into consideration the resources left over from the last fiscal year, would equal the gigantic amount of close to 130,000 million dollars in 1979. The final decision on the military budget must be taken by the House of Representatives this week.

Senate Follows Suit

LD090900Y Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 9, TASS--Supporters of the military-industrial complex in U.S. Senate have scored yet another victory during the discussion of the draft budget for the Pentagon for the next fiscal year. The legislators rejected an amendment to reduce by 2 per cent (or by 643.2 million dollars) the appropriations to buy new weapons. Also rejected are a number of other amendments that might somehow limit the multibillion dollar military appropriations given to the Pentagon at the expense of the socio-economic programs.

New Carrier Funded

LD082226Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 8, TASS--The U.S. continues to build up the strike capacity of its Navy at a high pace.

The House of Representatives approved the allocation of 2 billion dollars to the Pentagon for building a new atomic-powered strike aircraft-carrier. At present four carriers of this type are operating in the U.S. Navy. It is planned to use the new aircraft carrier for the vertical take-off and landing aircraft now being developed.

The decision of the House of Representatives clearly shows that the American law-givers stand for the further expansion of military construction programmes at the expense of the already miserly allocations for social and economic needs.

SOVIET HISTORIAN REFUTES PRC FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY

LD072300Y Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

["Peking: Falsification of History"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--The Soviet military historian Pavel Zhilin refutes the fabrications of the Peking paper KUANG MING JIH-PAO which carried an article by Wang Chen-te and Hou Chen-te "On the Initial Moment of the Second World War." The authors of the article maintain that the beginning of the Second World War should be counted not from September 1, 1939, but from July 6, 1937, the date of the "incident at the Marco Polo Bridge." Actually that incident marked the beginning of another stage of the Japanese invasion, yet the Japano-Chinese war did not grow over into a world war.

"In historical science it is facts that are valued, rather than sensations. Facts are against the fabrications of the authors of the article in the Chinese paper," writes today Professor Zhilin in PRAVDA. It is general knowledge that the world war began with the attack of Nazi Germany on Poland and literally in numbered hours involved in its orbit many peoples and countries. It is general knowledge that rallied around the USSR, which risked the decisive role in routing fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, were all the forces opposing fascism, and that the USSR, having headed the just liberation war against imperialist aggreession, took upon itself the brunt of the struggle.

Professor Zhilin writes: "The Soviet Union played the decisive role not only in liberating a number of European countries, but it helped also the Chinese and other peoples of Asia to overcome the Japanese invaders. The situation in China even in the concluding stages of the Second World War--when the red flag of victory already flew over Berlin--did not give any hope for expelling the Japanese from the country by China's own forces. Nor did the USA and Great Britain count on quickly dealing with the Japanese. Only the entry of the USSR into the war against Japan at once changed the entire situation in the Far-Eastern Theatre of Operations, including on the Chinese front.

It was the Soviet Army which implemented the liberative mission on Chinese territory. The Chinese front was in existence eight years. The Japanese interventionists rode roughshod over China for 14 years. All this time China was in the fire. It took twenty three days for the Soviet Armed Forces to extinguish the hotbed of war in the Far East and force Japan to surrender and stop military operations on the Chinese front. "Now do the authors from the KUANG MING JIH-PAO have at least one drop, if not of scientific propriety, then at least elementary decency?

"All this propagandist falsification is being undertaken with the purpose of concocting a version about the special mission of Mao and Maoist leaders, of the Chinese front in the liberative war of the peoples against fascist Germany and militarist Japan, an attempt, if only artificially, belatedly, and on paper to shift the center of the armed struggle from the Soviet-German to the Sino-Japanese front, and thereby cast aspersions on the decisive role of the Soviet Union in achieving the world-wide historical victory in the Second World War. But all these attempts are attempts with unseemly means," writes the scientist.

CHINA COOPERATES WITH WORLD REACTION, SEEKS WORLD WAR

LD081832Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Kovalev takes a look at the growing cooperation of the Chinese leadership with world reaction:

Such a policy is not accidental. It is in line with the goals set by the Maoists in the world arena. That goal was formulated clearly by Mao Tse-tung back in 1959. The Maoists say we must conquer the globe. Our target is the whole world, where we shall build a mighty power. To attain these hegemonistic and great power objectives, Peking resorts to any means. The Chinese leaders are inciting the world to start a new global war in which they see the most favorable opportunity for carrying out their far-reaching plans. And in order for China to emerge victorious from that great upheaval, it is necessary to arm the country, say the Peking leaders. And they meet in that respect with the full understanding and support of the more reactionary and militaristic forces of NATO.

That China is becoming ever more close with those forces is borne out by the frequent visits to Peking of Western leaders who would like to push the world back to the cold war days. Another indication is the series of talks held lately in the NATO capitals by high-ranking Chinese representatives. The discussions are focused on shipments of sophisticated weapons to China and modern equipment for its arms manufacturing industry.

On its part, Peking seeks to be concerned about the security of the NATO countries and urges them to build up arms. In this way the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict is increased, which is just what Peking wants. Lately, Peking and Washington have begun talking about their alleged common interests. Peace-loving people are naturally worried about this growing alliance, which is advocated both by the Peking hegemonists and the American hawks. As the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT admitted, in playing its game with Washington Peking's greatest objective is to provoke a nuclear conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

A shameful but quite logical expression of the cynical and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leaders is their growing alliance with the more reactionary forces, such as the Pinochet fascist regime in Chile and the racist regime in South Africa. On their part, the Pretoria officials have stated repeatedly the need to strengthen the alliance with China in order to hold back the pressure of the liberation movement in Africa. When establishing closer contacts with Peking certain Western political leaders intend to play the China card in their strategic game--a very dangerous blindness. The fact is that Peking itself is playing the America, West Europe and other cards in order to establish world domination.

PRC CRITICIZED FOR STRENGTHENING MILITARY FORCE

OW090818Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Text] China is currently mobilizing its military leaders to promote the movement to turn everybody into a soldier in order to prepare for a new world war. Speaking at Peking's national militia work conference, Nieh Jung-chen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice chairman of its Military Commission, called for modernizing the weapons used by the militia, whose equipment is partly paramilitary. Nieh Jung-chen's speech is one of many speeches recently made by Chinese leaders on the militarization of the entire population--speeches that all called for a rapid reinforcement of military strength in order to bolster China's arrogant attitude of great-power hegemonism. Peking is once again imposing territorial claims on neighboring countries, and its demands far exceed its size.

MORE ON CRIMEAN MEETING BETWEEN BREZHNEV, CEAUSESCU

LD082210Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Crimea on 7 August between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Friendly meetings of leaders of fraternal countries always give renewed impact to the links between the working people in these states, give birth to new initiatives to serve the steady development of their multilateral cooperation and unity of views and opinions on current international topics, and contribute to a coordinated foreign policy.

This is the very character of the recent Crimean meetings of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with Comrades Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Janos Kadar and Eduard Gierek. [passage indistinct]

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took place in the same atmosphere of frankness [sinceritate] and friendship. The two leaders informed each other of the tasks of the CPSU and RCP in the contemporary stage of socialist and communist construction. During their friendly meeting Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned the existence of comprehensive possibilities for developing the mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields and particularly the steady expansion and development of bilateral economic links (?and relations based on the long-term cooperation programs) which were approved by the 32d CEMA session. As is known, the Bucharest CEMA session examined the special programs of cooperation in the electric power, mining and fuel industries, machine construction and agriculture, and long-term programs covering the period until 1990. These programs do not merely represent a new step toward the development of multilateral cooperation. They also open new vistas for the improved use of the advantages of socialism for the benefit of the CEMA countries peoples. Today we are happy to note that Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation is developing. The Soviet Union occupies first place in Romania's foreign trade. [passage indistinct]

During their Crimean meeting Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu paid considerable attention to foreign policy topics. They noted that in present circumstances the efforts toward disarmament and above all nuclear disarmament are acquiring a particular importance. In this respect the necessity to struggle by all means to obtain implementation of the resolutions of the final document of the UNGA special session for disarmament was emphasized. [passage indistinct]

Socialist foreign policy holds securely in its hands the initiatives on efforts to turn Europe into a region of long-lasting peace and cooperation. However, the enemies of detente are not reconciled with the current situation. They are creating ways to split the socialist countries and are organizing all sorts of slanderous campaigns against the USSR and other socialist countries [words indistinct] the noise regarding human rights and the alleged Soviet threat. [Words indistinct] of such wicked fabrications and slanderous campaigns military circles in the United States and other NATO countries openly infringe the basic agreements of the all-European conference referring to [words indistinct] and a military detente, regarding [words indistinct]. (?After) the May session of the NATO Council, Washington is carrying out activities connected with the increase of number of arms and armed forces, the creation of mobile military formations which (?are being brought) to Europe and other regions of the world.

[Words indistinct] shows that the unity of the socialist community countries, their cooperation on an international plane plays a huge role in the consolidation of people's peace and security. In the present circumstances, the internationalist solidarity of fraternal parties and their increased action toward (?cohesion) acquires increased importance.

The Crimean meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu is within the framework of traditional contacts and talks between the leaders of our parties and states. It will undoubtedly contribute to the development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and to the strengthening of multilateral links between the CPSU and the RCP and between Soviet and Romanian peoples.

CEAUSESCU COMMENTS ON CEMA ECONOMICS AT RCP AKTIV SESSION

LD081541Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "In the Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] N. Ceausescu's Speech

Bucharest, 4 August--A session of the Romanian central party and state Aktiv at which N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania , delivered a speech has been held in the Romanian capital. Assessing the overall world situation, he noted in particular that the socialist countries have achieved successes in socialist building and have taken a step forward on the path toward communism.

The RCP general secretary stressed that Romania pays great attention to the development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries within the CEMA framework. In this connection he noted that the recent CEMA session in Bucharest ended with positive results: It adopted a number of important documents which will promote the further development of economic relations between the countries of the socialist community. N. Ceausescu also stated that Romania will strengthen collaboration with the socialist countries within the Warsaw Pact framework.

"An important place in our foreign policy," the speaker stressed, "is occupied by the constant development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between Romania and the Soviet Union."

Touching on the developing of agriculture in the socialist countries, N. Ceausescu dwelled on the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the main provisions of the report delivered at it by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He recalled that the CPSU Central Committee plenum defined a number of measures aimed at raising this important sector of the national economy to a new level. All socialist countries, he stated, must think together about how to resolve the problems facing them in this economic sector.

BULGARIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DELIBERATIONS

LD071323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 2 August TASS--The Bulgarian press has published materials of the BCP Central Committee plenum held on 20-21 July this year devoted to the tasks of the accelerated development of the main directions of scientific and technical progress in Bulgaria.

The problems of scientific and technical progress, it is noted in the report made at the plenum, have always been at the center of the attention of the BCP, which approaches them as problems of priority importance both for the economy and for all other sectors of the country's socialist development. In Bulgaria more than 60,000 people are engaged in the scientific sphere of activity, and in the economy as a whole more than 220,000 specialists with higher education are employed. Bulgaria's scientists collaborate closely with colleagues from the fraternal socialist countries. This is an important precondition and a reliable guarantee of winning new, still greater successes in the strategic directions of scientific and technical progress.

The resolution adopted by the plenum stresses that activity in the practical implementation of the scientific and technical policy and constant, concrete, businesslike work in the speedy introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and of its strategic directions in all spheres of priority significance.

It is now necessary, the document stresses, to make maximum and timely use of progressive scientific and technical experience, and above all the experience of the Soviet Union, and the potentials for production, scientific and technical cooperation with other countries.

The resolution sets the relevant state organs, ministers and economic organizations the task of insuring the fulfillment of the comprehensive programs adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo for the development of strategic directions of scientific and technical progress and of carrying out their plans in accordance with the decisions and instructions of the present plenum.

INTERVIEW WITH YURIY ZHUKOV ON 1968 EVENTS IN CSSR

For a Prague radio report on a RUDE PRAVO summary of a NOVOSTI interview with Yuriy Zhukov, political observer for PRAVDA, in which he comments on the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 9 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BREZHNEV EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON POPE'S DEATH

LD081838Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent secretary of state of the Vatican Cardinal Jean Villot a telegram expressing deep condolences over the demise of the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope Paul the Sixth. Pope Paul the Sixth's endeavours for peace, detente, for ending the arms race will be remembered by all people of goodwill, the telegram says.

FRENCH CP LEADER ON LEFT UNITY, EEC EXPANSION

LD081601Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "In the Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Cohesion Is Essential

Paris, 4 August--Speaking at a press conference Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] noted that the economic and social crisis characterized by rapid inflation rates, the constant rise in unemployment and the deterioration of the working people's material situation is worsening in France. The present crisis, he stressed, is a crisis of the entire capitalist system, which is manifested not only in the economic but in the political, social and moral spheres.

A feature of the present situation in the country, the PCF general secretary noted, is the high degree of militancy of the working people who reject the "stringent economy" policy pursued by the authorities and are waging a persistent struggle for their rights.

Touching on the need for the cohesion of all the country's leftwing forces, G. Marchais pointed to the important role which could be played by the strike movement and the political and ideological struggle in resurrecting the union of leftwing forces on new, firmer foundations.

The PCF general secretary pointed out that the rightwing forces' attempts to weaken the PCF have failed. The party's influence continues to grow.

Speaking of the communists' position on the issue of expanding the Common Market by admitting Spain, Portugal and Greece to the EEC, G. Marchais stressed that this would be advantageous only to the multinational monopolies, which would acquire new markets for raw materials and sales and also cheap manpower.

PCP PREPARED TO TALK WITH SOCIALISTS ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD081011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov report: "Search for Solution"]

[Text] Lisbon, 4 July--This is the second week that Portugal has been without a government. The latest political crisis broke out against the background of the economic and financial difficulties the country is experiencing, under conditions of a broad offensive by the rightists against the people's gains and of growing pressure from internal reaction and external imperialist forces. The leaders of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and other extreme rightwing parties and organizations are trying to mislead the Portuguese public, unleashing provocative propaganda campaigns against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

A way out of the situation which has formed in the country, the communists, socialists and trade unionists believe, can be found only within the framework of the constitution while respecting all the country's democratic institutions.

As for the Socialists, as can be seen from the communique published by the Socialist Party's National Secretariat, they believe that within the brief period stipulated by the president "there is no real possibility of achieving interparty agreements with a view to forming a government which would be based on a steady and consistent parliamentary majority" unless the CDS agrees to restoration of the government agreement with the Socialists unilaterally broken off by the CDS.

The Portuguese Communist Party, its General Secretary A. Cunhal stated in a television speech, is prepared to discuss immediately all problems linked with the crisis with other democratic forces, in particular the Socialist Party. The Communist Party's final position will depend on a specific decision, that is on the political composition and program of the new government.

In the tense political discussion now underway in Portugal, the question of the future government's program and orientation of its practical actions is the priority topic. Progressive Portuguese recall that there is a leftwing majority in the country's parliament. They argue that a government based on this majority could be the stablest, right up to the 1980 elections. That is why their appeals for the cohesion of all democratic leftwing forces are so persistent.

PCP'S CUNHAL ON 'PRESIDENTIAL' SOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

LD081315Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov report: "The Consultations Are Ending"]

[Text] Lisbon, 5 August--The political consultations being held by Gen R. Eanes, president of Portugal, aimed at ending the governmental crisis, are coming to an end.

After the president's address to the nation, in which he set out his proposals on two possible formulas for the new government--its creation on an interparty basis or under the aegis of the head of state--representatives of all the country's main political parties, with the exception of the socialists, visited the Belem Palace.

Everyone here agrees that the formula of a new cabinet on an interparty basis is not viable in present conditions. In practice the second formula is the only way--creation of a "presidential initiative government," the newspapers write today.

On leaving the Belem Palace after a talk with the president lasting over an hour, A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, told journalists that the Communist Party, as before, considers the best way out of the crisis to be the formation of an interparty government based on a parliamentary majority. However, since this solution now seems impossible, it is necessary to discuss the second formula put forward by the president. This formula must be strengthened, he said and made into a democratic resolution of the present crisis. It is extremely important, A. Cunhal stressed, in the situation which has arisen for all forces interested in defending democracy to be able to avoid conflicts and division.

TASS SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG NEWS AGENCY

LD080912Y Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--An agreement on widening cooperation in the field of distribution of information and joint operation of communication lines has been signed in Moscow between the Soviet news agency TASS and the news agency of the FRG DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN DIENST.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN DIENST by its Director General Manfred Jakubowski, on behalf of TASS--by First Deputy Director General Sergey Losev.

TASS REPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN N. IRELAND

LD071702Y Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 7, TASS--British Foreign Secretary David Owen likes to strike an attitude of "human rights defender." It goes without saying that the British foreign secretary is concerned over observance of these rights in other countries, mainly in the Soviet Union. On August 7, in the newspaper TIMES, he came out again with trite pronouncement on the subject urging the British public to join the campaign of pressure on the USSR through curtailing scientific and technical relations and contacts in sports. The purpose of such pronouncements contradicting the interests of detnete is to distract the attention from violations of human rights and freedoms in Western countries, in Britain too, where special services keep files on millions of people, where large-scale surveillance over persons suspected of left-wing views is conducted, where telephone conversations are tapped, private correspondence is perlustrated and provacteurs are sent to penetrate progressive organisations.

Glaring violations of human rights are made in Ulster where the military and police reprisals suppress the struggle of the people of Northern Ireland for the right to participate in governing the province, their struggle for liquidation of discrimination against the Catholic minority, for better living conditions. In the conditions of London's direct rule and special power acts, the victims of reprisals have no protection of law. The bulletin "Unity" that appears in Belfast wrote a few days ago that London has actually eliminated the judiciary system in Ulster, giving a free hand to the army and police. Hundreds of political prisoners are held in horrible conditions in Northern Ireland, are subjected to humiliations and beating by prison warders. This week another 500 British troops are being sent to Ulster for controlling possible "riots" in connection with the seventh anniversary of the introduction of the law on internment. Under this law, security forces can arrest any person in Northern Ireland and keep him in prison for a long time without trial or investigation, without advancing charges.

In a word, British "human rights protectors" have a sufficient scope for activity in their own country if they really wish to protect human rights in deeds, not in words.

BREZHNEV, BELGIAN KING EXCHANGE GREETINGS MESSAGES

LD311512Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Baudouin, the king of Belgium, a telegram in which he extended his greetings and good wishes to the Belgian people on the occasion of their national holiday.

In his telegram of reply, King Baudouin expressed his gratitude for the greetings and, for his part, extended his best wishes to the Soviet people.

MOSCOW REPORTS FURTHER ON VANCE MIDDLE EAST TRIP

Talks With Kamil

LD082050Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today began his second round of talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil. Vance had a 2-hour meeting yesterday with As-Sadat. The two sides described the talks as giving rise to optimism, despite the fact that, according to political observers, there has been nothing to justify this. It is noteworthy that the U.S. side is in fact trying--through these talks--to rescue the separate talks between Egypt and Israel, in various ways, and also to compel Egyptian leaders to agree to the conclusion of a deal with Israel on Israel's terms.

Foreign Press Cited

LD081934Y Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--Another Middle East mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is drawing to a close. However, it is still unclear whether he will succeed in attaining his aim: to organize another round of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks.

The head of the foreign affairs department of the USA yesterday held talks in Alexandria with A.R.E. President as-Sadat and Foreign Minister Kamil. As-Sadat's press secretary described the president's meeting with Vance as cordial. At the same time, as follows from a UPI dispatch, the U.S. secretary of state reported that Israel had not made any concessions on the question of the occupied territories. The agency quotes a senior Egyptian official who said that the obtaining situation was no deadlock which could not be broken. Thus the official clearly hinted that Egypt, notwithstanding Israel's uncompromising position, was ready for continuation of the separate contacts with Tel Aviv.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH says in this context that Vance had carried information from Jerusalem on Israel's intention to make some "gesture" which could serve as impetus for the resumption of the deadlocked talk. The newspaper conjectures that such a "gesture" could be the return to Egypt of part of the Sinai Peninsula to a line from Al-'Arish to Ras Muhammad.

According to the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Vance also considered in Jerusalem new Israeli proposals for a partition of the Jordan West Bank, which could furnish a foundation for a resumption of the separate dialogue.

The Paris LE FIGARO, commenting on Vance's talk in Israel and Egypt, draws attention to the tough position of the Begin government on the terms of the separate deal which is being prepared with Egypt. Of course, the newspaper says, Israel's premier expresses his readiness to display greater flexibility. However, on the two main problems, the return of the Israeli troops to the 1967 frontiers and the setting up of a Palestinian state, he remains irreconcilable.

The toughness of Tel Aviv's position was reaffirmed by Israel's Minister of Agriculture Sharon, who is in charge of implementation of the program of colonizing the occupied Arab territories. Egypt, he declared, should understand that it must not expect any concessions from Israel. Speaking to correspondents during a tour of the Jordan West Bank, Sharon called for the setting up of more Israeli paramilitary settlements on the seized Arab lands.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, the Syrian AL-BA'TH draws the conclusion that the United States now seeks to get As-Sadat's consent to the Israeli terms for the separate deal, using all possible means of pressure on Cairo for this purpose. The logical result of the capitulatory course of the A.R.E. president, the newspaper believes, will be the conclusion of separate peace with Israel, the unconditional following of the Egyptian regime in the wake of American Middle East policy.

The American playing "peace" in the Middle East, AL-BA'TH says, has nothing in common with a genuine and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, which is impossible without the full liberation of the occupied Arab territories and a solution to the Palestinian problem.

CARTER TO MEET WITH BEGIN, AS-SADAT AT CAMP DAVID

LD090558Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] President Carter will organize a meeting between President as-Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Premier Begin. The White House has announced the meeting will be held on 5 September in Camp David, Maryland. It is reported that As-Sadat and Begin have accepted President Carter's invitation, which was transmitted on his behalf by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his Middle East trip.

Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

Tel Aviv has still more hardened its position. It refuses to return all the occupied Arab lands, where a total of more than 900 Israeli military settlements have already been set up. Tel Aviv refuses to set up a Palestinian state and to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel does not even wish to hear anything about a fair solution of the problem of Jerusalem, but nevertheless, the United States plans to supply Israel next year with arms worth $1 billion. Past experience has shown that shuttle diplomacy cannot lead to the restoration of stable peace and that separate talks only worsen the problems of the region. One proof of that is the extremely tense situation in Lebanon where units of the rightists, supported by Israel, provoked more clashes a few days ago with the inter-Arab peacekeeping force.

PRAVDA REPORTS FURTHER ON FATAH DELEGATION'S TALKS

LD081135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Palestinian Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation from the Palestinian Fatah organization, including Salah Khalaf (head of the delegation), Khalid al-Hasan, Mahmud 'Abbas and Nimr Salih was in the Soviet Union from 26 July through 4 August at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

During the delegation's talks at the Soviet Solidarity Committee, there was an exchange of opinions on issues related to the present international situation, and in particular the Near East situation. Those taking part in the meeting expressed deep concern over the imperialist forces' continuing desire to hinder the achievement of a just settlement of the Near East conflict and the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They condemned the Egyptian president's separatist course as detrimental to the unity of the Arab peoples in the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of reinforcing the solidarity of all anti-imperialist Arab forces and expressed their firm conviction that the "steadfastness and confrontation front" to which the PLO belongs is the principal means of countering capitulationist solutions to the Near East crisis.

Those taking part in the meetings condemned the Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in Lebanon and emphasized the importance of preserving unity in the actions of the Palestine resistance movement, the Lebanese national patriotic forces, the progressive Arab states and all Lebanese patriots who hold dear their country's national interests and thus seek to wreck these intrigues. They called for support for the actions of the legitimate Lebanese authorities aimed at preserving the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon.

They also stressed the importance of the all-round consolidation, on an anti-imperialist, democratic basis, of the PLO--the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The representatives of the Soviet public confirmed their unaltered support for the just struggle of the Arab people, including the Arab people of Palestine, upholding their legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state.

The Palestinian representatives expressed their organization's deep gratitude to the Soviet Government and people, and to L.I. Brezhnev personally, for their active, multifacted support for the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and national independence. They stressed the importance of the further development of Arab-Soviet friendship and close cooperation.

The Fatah delegation was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talks were R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; V.L. Kudryavtsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries; and M. ash-Sha'ar, head of the PLO mission in the USSR.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and made a trip to Leningrad.

Abu Iyad Comments

LD082038Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation representing the Central Committee of Fatah recently visited the Soviet Union. A Moscow Radio correspondent asked Abu Iyad, [Salah Khalaf] member of the delegation, to give his opinion on the policy of the United States of America and its underlings in the Middle East. Here is what he said:

[Abu Iyad--begin recording] We, the Palestinian people, are aware of the role of the United States of America in establishing and consolidating Israel and entrenching Israeli aggression. But before As-Sadat deviated in his recent policy, which is allied to the United States of America, there was a front which stood in the face of the American (?tide) in the region. But As-Sadat deviated and pursued the American line, and now U.S. policy is aimed primarily at dominating the whole Arab region. It does not seek peace at all, but is trying to impose Israel's security on us by force and to obliterate the national rights of our people.

As-Sadat has now been placed in a dilemma, and the United States of America is trying to find a way out for him. For this purpose they stage small theatricals, such as the Leeds Castle meeting. Of course, the more As-Sadat pursues a capitulatory path, the more obstinate and obdurate Israel becomes.

It is not true that the United States is trying to compel Israel to make concessions, but it pretends to be doing so to deceive public opinion. The more concessions As-Sadat gives, the harder and more obdurate the Israelis become. It is in this light that the tour by Vance should be understood, for it is an attempt to give [word indistinct] and offer him false hopes.

We are certain that this policy will ultimately fail. We are also certain that the United States of America and Israel are one and the same and that any attempts to rescue As-Sadat and U.S. policy in the region will also fail.

We are aware that in addition to our role in the Palestine revolution and the role of the Arab peoples, there is a principal role for the Soviet Union to play in any real and just peace process in the Middle East. The policy of the United States and As-Sadat may gain some time, but in the end it will be defeated. [end recording]

TASS REPORTS ON SITUATION IN LEBANON, CITES SYRIAN PAPER

LD081438Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 8, TASS--Comparative calm prevailed in the Lebanon's capital following fierce clashes between the inter-Arab peace keeping force in Lebanon and right-wing Christian armed formations, which had continued for the last two days. At the same time snipers from conservative detachments became more active. Firing on passers-by they killed or wounded civilians.

Alarming news came in from the south of the country. Detachments from the so-called "south Lebanon's defence army" still prevent establishment of the sovereignty of the lawful Lebanese authorities in districts bordering on Israel. As a result of artillery shelling by isolationists against a regular army battalion near the populated centre of Kawkaba, six soldiers were wounded. Eyewitnesses report the continuing concentration of Israeli forces along the frontier.

Damascus, August 8--Subversive elements, actively supported by Israel and some reactionary Arab regimes, once again seek to complicate the situation in Lebanon and work for the partition of the country, the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says.

Having factually set up a separate state formation in the south Lebanese regions, where the lawful Lebanese authorities cannot restore their sovereignty, Tel Aviv plans direct intervention in the developments on the plea of "protecting the Christian population of the country," the newspaper points out.

Fighting in Beirut

LD090908Y Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 9 TASS--After relative calm in the Lebanese capital yesterday, a fierce exchange of fire resumed in the morning today between the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and right-wing Christian detachments. The duel is being held with the use of rockets, heavy artillery and machineguns. The shelling caused fires in Al-Ashrafitah Ash-Rafiyah area. Civilians were forced to hide from shelling in the basements of houses.

TASS: AS-SADAT CONTINUES 'PERSECUTION CAMPAIGN'

LD081308Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 8, TASS--14 paratroopers' officers were the latest victim of the campaign of persecution unleashed by the Egyptian regime against those who refuse to support the hopeless policy of the current leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Arab magazine AD-DUSTUR, issued in London, reported that they had been arrested for expressing their agreement with statements made by the former A.R.E. ambassador to Portugal, General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, who at one time was chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Army.

It will be recalled that the general in June last circulated a letter sharply criticizing the internal and foreign policy of President as-Sadat, for which he was removed from his diplomatic post in Lisbon.

WEST, SAUDI ARABIA USE EGYPT AS 'POLICEMAN IN AFRICA'

LD082319Y Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 8, TASS--Egyptian military enemies make visits to Western capitals more and more often of late. Talks on questions of arms deliveries are held also in the Egyptian capital. An agreement with the USA on deliveries to Egypt of 50 F-5E fighter-bombers was signed in Cairo a few days ago. Talks are under way in Paris on construction in Egypt of a plant for production of engines for fighter planes of the Egyptian Air Force. During his visit in the United States, Egyptian War Minister al-Jamasi held talks with the Pentagon on purchases of 3,000 armoured [words indistinct] from the United States.

In this connection Western analysts ask the question what is the reason for such benevolence of the West in supplying military equipment to Egypt, whose military might had been sharply undermined as a result of the present course of President as-Sadat. An (?answer) to this question is contained in the August issue of the British magazine MIDDLE EAST. Deliveries of Western armaments did not (?make the) Egyptian Armed Forces capable of fighting against Israel.

But with the use of Western supplies of weapons and Saudi Arabian funds they have been turned into first-rate forces to be used for interference in Africa and the Arab world. And, indeed, the present Egyptian leadership, giving up the progressive course in home and foreign policy had to turn for support to Saudi Arabia and Western countries. But he who pays the piper calls the tune. Thus, the United States (?sold) to Egypt the obsolete F-5E planes which, according to the MIDDLE EAST magazine, will not last for long (?in) Israeli air space but are quite suitable for operations in less difficult military situations.

The same is true of Egypt's other recent acquisitions of armaments, such as C-130 Hercules transport planes supplied by the USA and helicopters supplied by Britain and France, which, as the magazine writes, will not be useful in a war against Israel but are quite suitable for military interference in other places.... Neither Western countries nor Saudi Arabia are particularly eager to restore the ability of the Egyptian Air Force to fight against Israel: In increasing Egypt's military potential, they (?assign) it quite a different role, namely that of a policeman in Africa. And this is fully in keeping with the interests of the Western circles which are striving in every way to arrest the growth of the national-liberation movement in the African Continent.

MOSCOW QUESTIONS PURPOSE OF AS-SADAT'S NEW PARTY

LD0817447 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has decided to establish his own political party. Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the secretary general of the constituent committee of that party, has said in a statement that it will be called the National Democratic Party. In an attempt to whitewash the nature of the party, 'Ubayd said: The new party will not disregard socialism.

According to the pronouncements of the founders of the new party, it will call for the socialism of prosperity and not the socialism of poverty, and it will call for creative socialism and not the socialism that leads to destruction.

True socialist ideas have become firm ideas in the development of mankind. Therefore, every party works to gain popularity among the masses by working for socialism. The question, however, is: Does the Egyptian president's party intend to build the socialism of prosperity, and for whose benefit? At present--as everybody sees and knows--nobody prospers under (?the open-door) policy except thousands of businessmen, while millions of workers have almost nothing or are living in a state of famine.

The founders of the Egyptian National Democratic Party claim that the party will call for creative socialism. Nevertheless, the Egyptian leadership is in fact destroying the not inconsiderable progressive socialist gains achieved in the wake of the 23 July 1952 Revolution under the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

As for the real socialism which has established itself or is establishing itself in numerous states, everybody sees and knows that it has destroyed and is still destroying inhuman exploitation and successfully building a new life for the benefit of millions. The results are self-evident: The socialist countries have become transformed into mighty countries where all resources are distributed equally and justly according to the work performed and where there is no room for those who gain vast riches on the basis of exploiting thousands--or rather millions--of people, and on the basis of corruption and illegal intrigues.

SYRIAN PAPER EXPOSES U.S. PRESSURE ON SYRIA

LD0819407 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, August 8, TASS--The Syrian press exposes the economic and political pressure of the United States on Syria in connection with the latter's resolute support of the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their struggle against the conservative forces collaborating with Israel.

Washington's Middle East strategy, writes the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, aims at strengthening American influence in the area to dictate its political conditions. At present the object of such pressure is Syria. However, the newspaper points out, by resorting to this pressure the United States of America, Israel and their henchmen cannot make our country give up the fundamental course of struggle against imperialism, Zionism and those who have embarked on the path of surrender, selling out the interests of the Arab nation. The pressure on the part of Washington accompanied by belligerent threats on the part of Israel only confirms us in the confidence that our policy is correct. Syria, in cooperation with other progressive Arab countries, will always expose the criminal collusion and maneouvres directed against the Arab peoples.

LIBYA'S JALLUD GREETS KOSYGIN WHILE OVERFLYING USSR

LD031433Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Flying over the Soviet Union's territory, Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has sent A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram conveying his wish of peace and prosperity for the Soviet people.

LEBANESE PAPER INTERVIEWS PDRY OFFICIAL ON FOREIGN TIES

LD041552Y Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 4, TASS--Democratic Yemen seeks to establish close friendly relations with all peoples, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the United Political Organisation-National Front of the PDRY, said in an interview with a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR. Such a policy fully meets the aims of the non-aligned movement, but, he stressed, we have no intention of balancing between progressive and reactionary regimes and reject those members of the movement who allow their territory to be used for siting foreign military bases and whose interests converge with those of imperialism. The PDRY will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs and will not allow its country to become a [words indistinct] of foreign capital.

We highly appreciated the assistance given to the republic by the Arab countries belonging to the "front for steadfastness and confrontation," stressing the latter's important part in defending the rights of the Arab peoples, in general, and those of the Palestinian people in particular.

Speaking of relations between the PDRY and the countries of the socialist community, A.F. Isma'il stressed that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and socialist countries have established friendly relations which are developing with each passing day and in which Democratic Yemen takes pride.

TASS CITES AL-IRAQ NEWSPAPER ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD061356Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 6, TASS--In its today's issue the newspaper AL-IRAQ condemns resolutely imperialism's intrigues against the non-aligned movement. The imperialist circles, the newspaper writes, seek constantly to split the non-aligned movement, to undermine progressive social and economic gains of developing countries.

Pursuing these aims, imperialism uses reactionary regimes, its placemen, interferes systematically in the affairs of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab Countries, provokes differences among Asian, African and Latin American countries, AL-IRAQ writes. The newspaper emphasises the need to consolidate unity of the non-aligned movement so as to rebuff any intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialist and reactionary forces at the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries to be held next year in Havana.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SOUTH AFRICAN CP DELEGATION

LD082108Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Talks have taken place at the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation front of the South African Communist Party led by its chairman, Yusuf Mohammed Dadoo.

The South African Communist Party delegation highly evaluated the CPSU's Leninist policies and expressed heartfelt gratitude for the help and support it is rendering to the patriotic forces in South Africa and to the fighters for national independence, social progress and democracy in Africa. The representatives of the South African Communist Party resolutely condemned the antisocialist line of the present Chinese leadership, which has entered into an alliance with imperialist reaction.

The CPSU representatives expressed support for the just struggle of the people of southern Africa to abolish apartheid and expressed solidarity with the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The participants in the meeting noted that rebuffing the imperialist policies of aggression and interference and insuring the sovereign rights of the African people to free and independent development, as well as insuring the unity of the progressive forces in Africa and the strengthening of their cooperation with real socialism, is acquiring special importance.

IZVESTIYA RIDICULES CLAIM OF USSR DESIGNS ON SEYCHELLES

LD081559Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Pilyatskin: "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S Nightmares"]

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles--The other day London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH deafened its readers with a strident cry of "SOS." What had happened; who was drowning? As it happens, something was sailing, not drowning. That something was a Soviet ship whose sailors participated not long ago, at the invitation of the Seychelles Government, in the celebrations in Victoria, the country's capital, in connection with independence day. Incidentally, this official friendly visit was reported by IZVESTIYA (No 128) and there was nothing "sensational" about it. But THE DAILY TELEGRAPH editorial board has its own "logic."

"Help!" they screech at the man in the street, painting a picture of Moscow about to swallow the Seychelles. Apparently, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has it on good authority that the Soviet Union is trying to acquire naval bases on the Seychelles, not ordinary, basic naval bases but "extensive" (?!) ones, and that it is "wooing" the Seychelles Government with this in mind.

Where does this pack of lies come from? THE DAILY TELEGRAPH's article about the mythical bases is based on a report allegedly obtained from Nairobi "defense circles." The good thing about mythical circles is that you can't get a word out of them. And why not stir the anti-Soviet broth to make it even thicker? This is what THE DAILY TELEGRAPH scribblers are doing, their inflamed imaginations filled with Soviet missiles flying over exotic islands.

The Soviet Union has no bases in the Indian Ocean. It is well known that our country advocates transforming it into a "peace zone." But to do this it is necessary first of all to liquidate NATO's naval bases there--for example, the U.S. base on Diego Garcia, which Britain illegally filched from Mauritius and handed over to the United States. And if THE DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent had been to the main Seychelles island of Mahe, local inhabitants would have shown him the mountain top that is the home of the U.S. (Read: NATO) so-called "satellite tracking station," a "burden" the young republic has inherited from the days of British colonial rule.

"Shame and honor are like clothes," the ancient Romans used to say, "the more tattered they are the more negligently and unceremoniously you treat them." Isn't this the principle followed by the purveyors of lies from the London conservative paper?!

PRAVDA CONDEMN'S RHODESIA'S OPERATION INTO MOZAMBIQUE

LD020814Y Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--The new bandit attack by the Rhodesian racists against neighbouring Mozambique is evidence of desperate attempts being made by the Smith regime to preserve the colonial order in the south of Africa, PRAVDA writes today. Thugs from Salisbury do not stop at any crimes and arrogantly trample underfoot all principles of international laws in their efforts to carry out these plans, which are supported by imperialist circles. They are doing their sinister deeds to the accompaniment of talk on the so-called "internal settlement" in Rhodesia, a settlement designed to buttress up the rickety building of the illegal pro-Western racist regime by a deal with puppets.

It is clear to all that the Salisbury regime is in an agony. It is also clear that this agony would not be so prolonged if not for the support it has from imperialism. In a situation when the Salisbury rulers commit new criminal acts, the call of the recent summit assembly of the Organization of African Unity for doing away with the remnants of colonialism in Africa and for wiping the disgraceful stain of racism and apartheid off its soil sounds especially pertinent, PRAVDA stress.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT SCORES IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES

LD081616Y Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 8 TASS--Samora Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, sharply denounced the machinations of the imperialist forces on the African Continent. Speaking at a plenary meeting of the FRELIMO Central Committee, which was opened here, he emphasized that the setting up of states of people's democracy in Africa for the first time confronted imperialism with the threat of abolition of the capitalist order in that part of the world. This fact explains the present tactics of the Western powers, designed to undermine the African peoples' national liberation struggle. Imperialism, he said, is constantly displaying its aggressive essence, fanning conflicts between the nations on the continent, building up a military and nuclear presence in the Indian Ocean zone and extending collaboration with the racist South African regime. In face of the ceaseless machinations by the forces of imperialism and reaction, the president said, it is imperative to widen the struggle for universal peace.

The FRELIMO party, the fighting van of the Mozambique working people, heads the struggle for building a society without exploitation and oppression, he pointed out. Under the leadership of the party, a tense struggle is now under way in the country for strengthening the economic independence of the republic, for planned expansion of production, for implementation of radical socio-economic transformation in the Mozambique village.

Samora Machel expressed his firm confidence in the triumph of the cause of the Mozambique people, aimed at building a society of social justice and equality.

AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARIES RESOLVE TO DEFEND ACHIEVEMENTS

LD090021Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, in his statement at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted the question of imperialist interference in internal affairs of developing countries and said: The imperialists are striving to suppress progressive forces and regimes and, to achieve this aim, they do not shrink from blatant military intervention in other countries' internal affairs. The fact of the matter is that the imperialist quarters by no means wish to put up with the state of affairs in which world events are not moving in a direction to their liking and in which the peoples are independently working out their destiny, overthrowing the governments of reactionary leaders, escaping from the shackles of the colonialist and subservient system and progressing along the path of implementing social and economic development. The imperialists are ready to use any possible means to prevent the realization of the people's freedom-seeking desires.

However, the lessons of modern history and particularly the ignoble defeat of U.S. aggressive operations against the heroic Vietnamese people are testimony to the fact that in the modern era the ability of the imperialists and international reaction to suppress these desires of the peoples through resort to force and armed intervention are waning.

As you may well know those countries that have chosen the progressive path of carrying out complete changes enjoy the backing of the powerful community of the socialist countries and all the world progressive forces. The power of the socialist countries and the progressive forces is increasing yearly. For this reason, the imperialist quarters and reaction are increasingly resorting to a secret war against these countries and to subversive operations against these forces.

The developing countries' post World War II history is distinguished by repeated imperialist plots and by permanent machinations against the progressive and national liberation forces.

Now, too, we are witnessing imperialist machinations and subversion against the progressive regimes of Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. As we know, immediately after the 27 April revolution, the imperialist propaganda machine disseminated a great many lies and calumnies against the nascent Republic of Afghanistan so as to make things difficult on the international arena and to defame and deal a blow to the new regime's prestige before other nations. However, they did not succeed in this undertaking.

The Republic of Afghanistan was recognized officially on a broad international scale and is now engaged in carrying out profound changes which have constituted the long-cherished hope of the people of Afghanistan. For this reason, the imperialists are now hoping to carry out their aims through subversive operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

According to world press reports, special centers for subversive operations have been set up in certain countries neighboring Afghanistan which prepare groups from among the members of the extreme rightwing Muslim brotherhood to carry out terrorist and subversive operations in Afghanistan.

These agents have encouraged the population in the border regions to sabotage the government's political and economic measures and are driving the people toward armed clashes with units of the Afghan Army.

Of course, to carry out subversive operations against the DRA, money is needed. According to world press, finances necessary for carrying out this undertaking are being provided by the United States, now considered the main base of imperialism and reaction, and by certain reactionary regimes, including the Government of Saudi Arabia.

In Afghanistan, too, as in other countries, Peking is conducting active subversive operations against the progressive forces and is securing arms for subversive groups which have been sent from foreign countries to Afghanistan. The fact that Chinese-made arms were obtained as booty following the destruction of several subversive groups by government forces is a testimony to this fact.

The DRA people condemn with anger and revulsion the subversive operations of the imperialists, international reaction and Peking, directed against their republic. Speakers at meetings and rallies held in Afghan towns and villages speak on this issue, which is also reflected in letters published in Afghan papers. The letter from Konarha Province residents addressed to Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the DRA, published by the Kabul TIMES newspaper is noteworthy. The letter says: We will not allow domestic and foreign reaction to resort to subversive operations against the democratic republican regime. This is a regime which is our heart's desire, since it has opened a new page in our country's history. We will not shrink from expending our energies in order to continue to strengthen it.

In one of his speeches, Nur Mohammad Taraki said: The Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA, based on an independent expression of the will by the people of this country, safeguard and shall safeguard the achievements of the 27 April revolution and shall strive with all their might to attain the realization of the final aims of the national democratic revolution in the free and independent country of Afghanistan.

The Afghan revolutionaries' firm resolve to defend their achievements and the broad support of the people's masses for the revolutionary order constitute a guarantee that all the machinations of imperialism and reaction against the DRA will face an ignoble defeat.

ARKHIPOV, INDIAN MINISTER ATTEND EXHIBITION OPENING

LD081227Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 6 LD

[Text] TASS--From products of cottage arts and crafts to space apparatuses--this is the range of the Indian national exhibition which opened in Moscow 1 August. Its motto is "India Eternal and Always New." The exhibits tell of the history and customs of that country and familiarize us with achievements in various spheres of the national economy and culture.

The opening of the exhibition was addressed by M. Dharia, Indian Government minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

The opening was attended by N.M. Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and USSR ministers N.V. Goldin and N.S. Patolichev.

SUPREME SOVIET'S BARKAUSKAS MEETS WITH INDIA'S DESAI

LD081958Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, today received the members of the Soviet delegation led by Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has arrived in Delhi to take part in celebrations devoted to the 31st anniversary of India's independence and the seventh anniversary of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. There was a useful exchange of views on questions of the further development and deepening of Indian-Soviet relations.

The Soviet delegation was also received by Indian President Reddy.

TASS REPORTS ON SRI LANKA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK

LD052054Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, August 5, TASS--Sri Lanka-Soviet Friendship Week has begun here. A solemn meeting was held in Colombo at which active members of the Sri Lanka-Soviet Friendship League and representatives of progressive public took part.

E.L.B. Hurulle, Sri Lanka's minister of culture, said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states have a long and glorious history.

A large photo-exhibition dedicated to the development of Sri Lanka-Soviet relations has opened in the new building of the Soviet cultural centre. A festival of Soviet films will be held here. The cultural events within the framework of the friendship week have attracted the attention of broad segments of Sri Lanka's public.

INDOCHINA

TASS REPORTS OPENING SPEECHES AT VIETNAMESE-PRC TALKS

LD081720Y Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 8 TASS--Government delegations of the SRV and the PRC began negotiations here today at the level of deputy foreign ministers on questions concerning ethnic Chinese residing in Vietnam.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son, says a VNA agency report, recalled in his speech that reasonable proposals on the matter were submitted by the Vietnamese side back in May this year, but China declined them. Chung Hsi-tung, the head of the Chinese delegation, the agency notes, repeated in his lengthy speech the former slanderous fabrications alleging that ethnic Chinese are being "terrorized" in Vietnam and "forcibly expelled" to China. Hoang Bich Son refuted the assertions of the head of the Chinese delegation as absolutely groundless.

Moscow Radio Comment

OW082020Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW

[Station correspondent Krichevskiy's report from Hanoi]

[Text] On 8 August, Vietnam and China started their talks at the Hanoi Government Building on the question of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. Everyone knows that, over the past several months, the Chinese authorities have launched a large propaganda campaign on this issue. Based on sheer fabrications, it continues to assert that Vietnam persecutes the Hoa people, forbids them to return to China and so on. This kind of slander is entirely unreasonable.

When the problem first arose, the SRV immediately expressed its sincere wish to hold government-level talks in order to solve this problem as soon as possible. However, the Chinese side stubbornly refused to participate. Apparently it intended to delay solving this issue so that it could use this problem as a coverup for its expansionist plans against Vietnam. In late July the Chinese authorities were forced to agree to start talks at the vice-minister level.

It is worth noting that, after Hanoi and Peking had already agreed to start talks, the Chinese authorities incited a number of serious border incidents. Everyone knows that a large number of Hoa people living along the Chinese border want to return to China and the Vietnamese authorities have permitted them to leave. However, since 12 July, the Chinese authorities have categorically refused to accept these Hoa people. At present, about 5,000 people are gathered near the checkpoints along the border. They have been waiting a long time, with no action being taken. Influenced by the rumors spread by the Chinese side, they intended to enter China after obtaining their exit permits on 1 August. But the Chinese border guards drove them back to Vietnam. Presently, some Hoa people in the border area are sick. However, the Chinese authorities have threatened and forbade them to accept treatment by the Vietnamese medical workers. A few of them died recently and many families have returned to the places from which they came originally. The Vietnamese authorities have also allowed them to return to their former homes.

The Chinese border guards have used loudspeakers to spread rumors, claiming that those at the border will soon be permitted to enter China and that those who return to their homes will be persecuted and punished.

Peking claims that it is concerned about the destiny of the Hoa people but its rejection of them is indeed criminal.

NHAN DAN carried an article prior to the negotiations which said: If the Chinese authorities intend to solve the problem of the Hoa people, they should express their attitude with actual deeds. But the Chinese authorities continue to refuse to accept the Hoa people. [words indistinct]

In conclusion, NHAN DAN asked: Doesn't all this prove that the Chinese leading group is trying to hamper the development of the negotiations and shift all responsibility to the other side? This method is often used by the Chinese leaders. The principle consistently upheld by the SRV is to solve all problems and disputes through negotiation. The Vietnamese side has participated in the negotiations with all sincerity in order to solve the problem of the Hoa people openly and as soon as possible, on the principle that China will not interfere in the SRV's internal affairs and infringe upon its sovereignty.

SRV OFFICIAL VIEWS FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD090909Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "For the Consolidation of Peace"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 August--Relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the countries of Southeast Asia are developing successfully, and this is promoting the consolidation of peace in this region, Phan Hien, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], stated in an interview with a Voice of Vietnam radio station correspondent in connection with this trip to Southeast Asia, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The sides with whom talks were held, Phan Hien noted, value highly Vietnam's independent, peace-loving foreign policy.

Relations between the SRV and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries are developing successfully, the deputy minister stressed.

Answering a question on the prospects for developing relations between the SRV and Japan, Phan Hien noted that both sides had recently successfully resolved a number of questions left by the past. Documents were signed for Japan to grant monetary credit to Vietnam this year.

The successful results of the trip, Phan Hien continued, signify the defeat of the ignoble plans of international reaction with respect to Southeast Asia. It is for precisely this reason that the Peking radio and press and their supporting voice, Phnom Penh Radio, are expressing dissatisfaction at this trip, making grossly slanderous fabrications distorting their results. Through such actions, China is attempting to introduce a split and prevent the creation of a stable situation in Southeast Asia, since the solidarity, friendship and cooperation of the countries of this part of the world are an obstacle to Peking's expansionist plans and run counter to its shameless appeals for war. But, as the proverb says, "the progress of the carriage cannot be hindered by the barking of the dogs running behind it."

SERBIN LAUDS SOVIET-SRV FRIENDSHIP ON SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY

LD081039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin commentary: "Tested by History"]

[Text] Friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is as old as Great October. Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese communist, saw the revolutionary deeds of the Russian proletariat as an example and a source of inspiration for his own people, who were languishing under the colonial yoke. Over the years that have elapsed since then, the friendship and solidarity of our peoples have become the flesh and blood of relations between the USSR and Vietnam. Their firm foundation is the fraternal bonds linking the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], which are united by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and guided by common aims in building socialism and communism.

The Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the 20th anniversary of which was recently celebrated widely in the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], is making a great contribution to strengthening the fraternity of our countries. In his greetings message to the society in connection with this anniversary, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, evaluated its activity highly and wished it further successes. The society has been honored with a high SRV award--the Friendship Order.

The society's broad and diverse activity is founded on the principles of socialist internationalism. When the Vietnamese people were fighting against imperialist aggression, the society held tens of thousands of solidarity rallies, organized collections for the Vietnam Aid Fund and initiated the competition for ahead-of-schedule production of output for the fraternal country. It is now working actively to familiarize the Soviet people with the life of unified Socialist Vietnam and is helping the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society to familiarize the SRV working people with the USSR's successes in building communism.

The society's work expresses the feelings of warm sympathy that Soviet people have for the Vietnamese people, who upheld their independence against the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and who are successfully traveling the path of socialist creation.

Now that the Peking leaders are endeavoring to prevent Vietnam from building a new life, the Soviet people express solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who firmly intend to defend their right to independent development and to contribute to the common cause of the anti-imperialist struggle. There is no doubt that the Vietnamese people will be able to strengthen their motherland--the bulwark of socialism in Southeast Asia--and will fulfill all the plans outlined by the CPV.

The friendship of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which has been tested by history, will continue to develop and yield good fruit.

CAMBODIAN POW CHARGES HIS COUNTRY 'SOLD OUT' TO PRC

LD081547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Evidence of Cambodian Officer"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 August--After the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Cambodia, the authorities opened wide the doors of our country to the Chinese, a Cambodian Army battalion commander taken prisoner on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has stated in a Voice of Vietnam radio station broadcast.

The prisoner stated that the Chinese constructed in Kompong Cham Province, bordering Vietnam, a large airfield able to accommodate strategic bombers. A great deal of attention is being paid to preparing six "most reliable divisions." China is making predatory use of Cambodia's natural resources and economic potential, the prisoner testified. Rice, valuable timber and rubber are exported from the country and arms arrive in exchange.

The Cambodian authorities are distorting the nature of relations between the peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam and are seeking to erase the memory of the years of joint struggle against imperialism.

The Chinese instructors, the prisoner of war stated, say: "We must seize all of South Vietnam and therefore we must fight." Cambodia's ruling circles have sent troops to invade Vietnamese territory and organize terror against the local population. The authorities have sold out our country to China, turning the army, which formerly served the interests of the people, into an army of China's mercenaries.

LAO PREMIER SUPPORTS SRV PROPOSALS, HITS IMPERIALISM

LD081509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Strengthening Solidarity"]

[Text] Vientiane, 4 August--Our party and state are fully and firmly determined to preserve and consolidate solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries and to actively support the national liberation movement and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and Lao prime minister, stated at a joint session of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly and Government.

The Lao and Vietnamese revolutions are developing steadily and exerting a positive influence on the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, the speaker stressed. But imperialism and reaction have not abandoned their intentions to restrain and weaken the revolutionary and progressive forces.

The report expressed the serious concern of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in connection with the deterioration of relations between China, Cambodia and Vietnam, which is playing into the hands of the forces of imperialism and reaction whose main aim is to launch new adventures in Southeast Asia and destroy friendship and solidarity between the fraternal peoples. Laos supports the consistent and correct proposals of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at resolving complex questions through negotiations, the LPRP Central Committee general secretary said.

Our party, government and people, the speaker said, will defend their socialist motherland, fulfill their sacred international duty and contribute to conserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism--the truth of our era.

LOVANSAI-LED LAO DELEGATION TOURS TADZHIKISTAN

LD082040Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A parliamentary delegation from Laos is now touring the Central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan. The delegation, the first parliamentary delegation from Laos to visit this country, is led by Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice chairman of Parliament, Sisomphon Lovansai. The aim of the visit, he said, is to further strengthen friendship between the two peoples. Lovansai pointed out that Laos' task today is to advance farming and thus provide the basis for building up national industries. In this Laos relies on Soviet experience, said the delegation leader.

JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION BELIES PEACEFUL AIMS

LD0909041Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 4 August--Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda submitted today at a session of the Cabinet of Ministers the Foreign Ministry's annual report on Japan's foreign policy, called "The Blue Book on Diplomacy" for 1978. It examines the results of Japan's foreign policy in 1977 and advances the major tasks for the upcoming period in this sphere.

The "Blue Book on Diplomacy" states that Japan must adhere to a peace-loving course and avoid unfriendly relations with other countries and its transformation into a military power. However, having loudly proclaimed these principles, the creators of Japanese foreign policy immediately emphasize that Japan "must firmly adhere to the Japanese-U.S. military alliance has been manifested most graphically recently. The intensive elaboration of operational plans for joint actions by Japanese and U.S. armed forces in the event of "emergencies" is underway within the framework of the Japanese-U.S. Defense Coordination Committee. The visit to the United States this June by S. Kanemaru, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, was a new step in consolidating the militarist ties between Tokyo and Washington. Kanemaru had talks with U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown about the further improvement and development of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty system and the intensification of the might of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" in accordance with the Pentagon's global strategic plans.

The development of military cooperation between Japan and the United States and the consolidation of the Japanese military potential are also manifested in the increasingly extensive purchases of U.S. weapons and combat equipment by the Japanese side. This year will see the start of deliveries to the Japanese Islands of the latest U.S. F-15 fighter-bombers and P-3C ASW aircraft. The newspaper ASAHI reports today that the Japanese National Defense Agency, thinking of further boosting the combat might of the "Self-Defense Forces," is examining the question of purchasing new guided missiles and other types of armaments in the United States.

USSR QUESTIONS JAPAN'S HASTE IN PRC TREATY TALKS

OW0810040Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Ilyin commentary]

[Text] Commenting on the current negotiations in Peking between Japan and China in various newspaper columns, a Japanese Foreign Ministry source pointed out that the talks, which first proceeded at a snail's pace, then at a tortoise's pace, are now progressing as swiftly as a running rabbit.

This progress is clearly the result of Peking's pressure, which the Japanese delegation has felt from the first day of the current talks.

The Chinese side ignoring usual diplomatic practice, unilaterally announced at a reception --while the negotiations were still going on--that it intends to end the negotiations by 12 August. This means China wants to conclude the negotiations before its leader departs on a trip to Europe.

Under pressure from the Chinese side, Japan's modest amendment to the China-proposed treaty immediately dwindled away just like [words indistinct] in a Balzac novel.

The main stumbling block in the negotiations has thus far been a clause describing Japan and China's joint struggle against a so-called third country's hegemonism. Peking has not disguised its plan to bring Japan into an alliance against a neighboring country. It has often stated that this "third country" is the Soviet Union.

During the negotiations, the Japanese side presented its own draft of the treaty. The Japanese draft pointed out that the hegemony clause--which Peking wants to incorporate into the treaty--is not directed against any particular [gutaitekina] third country. Peking immediately expressed its strong dissatisfaction at the Japanese version, fearing that the Japanese move would pull out the essential anti-Soviet teeth of the treaty. In subsequent developments, the Japanese side made another new concession: In the last round of talks, it agreed to move the "third country" proviso from a clause dealing with opposition to hegemonism to clause 1, thereby making the proviso totally meaningless.

Furthermore, this Japanese concession did not fully satisfy Peking, as reported by KYODO. It again expressed its displeasure with the word "particular" [gutaitekina]. It is clear Peking intends to exclude from the treaty any words that could deter the possibility of joint actions by China and Japan against the Soviet Union.

Peking's position shows that the Japan-China treaty now under negotiation will have nothing to do with peace and friendship between these two countries and that it is an alliance which by its very nature is hostile to the Soviet Union--their neighboring country. It also clearly shows that it is not altogether unreasonable for the Japanese people to fear Peking's using the treaty against any other country whenever it wishes.

A large group of Japanese scholars sent a letter to Prime Minister Fukuda the other day demanding that Japan not sign a treaty containing the conditions proposed by the Chinese side.

At this time when the stand of the Japanese delegation to the negotiations has come so close to that of the Chinese side, it will be useful for Japan to recall the repeated warning of the Soviet Union that the conclusion of a treaty based on anti-Sovietism will cause difficulties in the normal development of Soviet-Japan relations.

The Soviet Union will probably be compelled to revise its policy toward Japan. The Soviet Union does not want this. The whole thing hinges on Japan's attitude. We can now only say that it is hard for us to understand how Japan could take a hurried decision on an important issue affecting its national destiny just so as to be in time for a foreign leader to depart on a trip abroad.

Talks at Impasse

LD081320Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 8, TASS--Sunao Sonoda, Japan's foreign minister, accompanied by a group of advisers, has left Tokyo by air for Peking today. The decision on his visit to China was adopted by Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in connection with the fact that the Japanese-Chinese negotiations on the working level to conclude "a treaty on peace and friendship" between the two countries, conducted in Peking from 21 July, have got into a blind alley.

The progress of the negotiations has demonstrated that Peking is trying to do its utmost to draw Japan into the orbit of its anti-Soviet strategy, insisting on the inclusion in the treaty of an article on "joint struggle against hegemony" which was a clear anti-Soviet thrust. The Chinese representatives has rejected as "illogical" the proposals of the Japanese side to include in the text of the treaty a paragraph stating that the treaty is not directed against any specific country.

Sunao Sonoda was entrusted with the task to find ways for a "political settlement" of these contradictions. According to today's ASAHI SHIMBUN, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has elaborated, and Prime Minister T. Fukuda approved, a new variant of an additional article in the draft of the Japanese-Chinese "treaty on peace and friendship", which will be submitted for consideration to the Chinese side. In this new proposal, the Japanese side has tried to meet the position of Peking by, according to the newspaper, completely giving up the words that "this treaty is not directed against any specific third countries".

At the same time, however, Japan's Government circles have given to understand that "the achievement of a compromise at the negotiations will be a difficult task". These circles have expressed a cautious opinion about the prospects of the Japanese-Chinese negotiations. In their opinion, writes Tokyo SHIMBUN, if the present treaty is open to dual interpretation, the best thing is not to conclude it at all.

RISKS OF JAPANESE-PRC MILITARY COOPERATION CITED

LD0815197 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[G. Krasin article: "Dangerous Policy Line"]

[Text] Peking's plans for building up its military might encounter total support in a number of countries. As MAINICHI reported recently, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda declared that Japan welcomes the policy line of exporting weapons to China adopted by Britain, France and the FRG and regards it as a manifestation of good will toward a neighboring country--China--in the interests of peace and stability in Asia.

Such frank support of China's militarist policy line reflects the desire of a section of Japan's ruling circles to establish close military-political relations with the Peking leadership. China too--which is striving to involve Japan in its great-power hegemonic plans by foisting upon it the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty unconditionally incorporating in its text an anti-Soviet provision regarding "joint action [vystuplenive] against hegemony"--is interested in relations of this kind.

There is no need to say how dangerous the consequences of this policy are for Japan.

Something else also prompts alertness. By welcoming the plans to deliver weapons to China, the member of the Japanese Government was tacitly approving plans to export Japanese weapons to China. Japan's KYODO agency recently reported the existence of such plans. According to this report, China began 3 years ago to explore the ground in Japan regarding weapons imports. The Chinese declared that they would like to purchase the latest missiles, tanks, warplanes and the technology for producing modern weapons.

While building up its own military might, China is urging Japan on to the same path. It is openly urging Japan to have a few more soldiers, guns, warships, tanks, missiles and other weapons and to strengthen the military alliance with the United States. These calls totally suit those Japanese circles which advocate the broad rearmament of Japan.

The prospects of Japanese-Chinese cooperation in the military sphere are arousing perfectly justified concern in both Japan itself and neighboring countries. And this is understandable. They well remember China's long-standing plans to secure Southeast Asia along with its extremely rich natural resources and Peking's desire to "liberate" lost Chinese territories which supposedly occupy half Asia.

The risk of military cooperation with China for Japan itself is also self-evident. Being harnessed to the Chinese military chariot, Japan would have to bear its share of the responsibility for all the consequences of Peking's adventurist militarist policy line.

NAGASAKI MARCH CALLS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

LD081430Y Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 8 TASS--"Stop the arms race!" "Prevent production of the neutron bomb!"--under these slogans the all-Japanese peace march to Nagasaki has taken place today. Nagasaki is the second Japanese city which suffered from the American atomic bombing. The march participants paid respect to the memory of the victims of this monstrous crime.

Also today in Nagasaki, the International Conference to Prohibit the Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons continues its deliberation. Delegates from 15 countries are discussing problems of eliminating the danger of nuclear war and disarmament.

TASS NOTES SUICIDE OF HIROSHIMA BOMBING VICTIM

LD090710Y Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 9 TASS--The 35 year old Zaima Kusuhachiro committed suicide in Hiroshima by jumping on the roadway from the roof of a city hospital, where victims of atomic bombing are kept for treatment. He was only two years old when the U.S. military committed their brutal crime by dropping the first atomic bomb on that city. The dose of radiation, to which he was exposed, was undermining his health from year to year.

There are nearly 370 thousand victims of the atomic bombings of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Many of them are doomed to slow death.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL RECEIVES USSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL GROUP

LD081431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 August TASS--Today Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, received a delegation from the USSR People's Control Committee headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, the committee's chairman. The talk between them passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA FOR INAUGURATION

Arrives in Bogota

LD051127Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Bogota to attend the presidential inauguration in Colombia.

The delegation was welcomed at the international airport by Lievand Aguirre, Colombian foreign minister; Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party; representatives of the country's public organizations; and ambassadors of socialist states accredited to Colombia.

Attends Inaugural Ceremony

LD081656Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1149 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bogota, 8 August, TASS--Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who was elected president on 4 June, has officially taken office as president of the Republic of Colombia. Many foreign delegations were present at the inaugural ceremony, including a delegation from the USSR led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At a joint session of both chambers of Congress, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala was sworn in as the country's new president and made a speech in which he put forward the main directions of his government's domestic and foreign policies.

In the economic field, the president plans to carry on a determined fight against inflation and assist the development of the national economy.

Speaking on matters of foreign policy, the head of state said that he will continue the course of an active struggle for peace throughout the world and the defense of the principles of the people's self-determination. We reject any forms of colonial dependence, he stressed, and we support the sovereignty of all peoples.

The president warmly greeted the USSR delegation as well as other delegations that took part in the inaugural ceremony in Colombia.

The new government has been formed: Indalecio Lievano Aguirre (Liberal) is minister of foreign affairs, German Zea Hernandez (Liberal) is minister of internal affairs, and Jaime Garcia Parra (Conservative) is minister of finance and state credit.

Meets Perez, Torrijos

LD081658Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1609 GMT 8 Aug LD

[Text] Bogota, 8 August--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is heading a CPSU delegation here, has had a meeting with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. In the course of the friendly conversation, an exchange of views took place on questions of Soviet-Venezuelan relations and on international problems of interest to the two countries.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov had earlier been received by retiring Colombian President Alfonse Lopez Michelsen, who conveyed his greetings to the Soviet people and wished them prosperity.

The head of the Soviet delegation also had a meeting with Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos. In the course of the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions concerning relations between the two countries and also of other problems of mutual interest.

CHILE'S CUBILLOS VISIT TO PRC WILL DEMONSTRATE 'ALLIANCE'

LD0710547 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

["Disgraceful Alliance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 7, TASS--Foreign Minister of the Chilean ruling fascist junta Hernan Cubillos received an invitation from PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua to go for a visit to Peking. As is noted in the communique of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, he is to go to China in the latter half of October with the aim of demonstrating the "superb relations existing between the two countries." The alliance with Peking is great help for the fascist dictatorship. In September, 1973 the Chinese leadership, unlike the governments of socialist and many Western countries, recognized the fascist junta and expelled from their country the Chilean ambassador, who remained loyal to the government of Salvador Allende. Since then, apart from increasing political support for Pinochet and more increasingly frequent exchange of compliments, Peking has considerably widened trade, cultural and other relations with Chile. China is giving lavish financial aid to the Pinochet clique, with which even capitalist countries refuse to cooperate. Chinese loans to Chile topped 200 million dollars in 1976-1977. The Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO, a mouthpiece of Chile's powerful financial economic circles, notes that such relations are explained by the "common interests" of the Peking top crust and the fascist Pinochet dictator.

CUBA REFUTES UK PAPER'S CLAIM OF TROOPS IN UGANDA

LD0909047 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 9, TASS--Cuba has resolutely refuted the slanderous inventions of imperialist propaganda as regards the so-called "presence of Cuban troops" in Uganda's territory.

The point at issue is the provocative report in the British OBSERVER newspaper echoed by news agencies of capitalist states, according to which more than 120 Cuban servicemen arrived in Uganda from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. As the PRENSA LATINA agency was told by a spokesman for the Cuban official circles, "the fabrications concocted in London are absolutely groundless. The Ugandan Government did not request Cuba for military aid". He recalled that the slanderous campaign maliciously distorting the real essence and size of internationalist aid by Cuba to peoples of a number of African countries was unleashed in the USA. And the Government of Cuba gave a worthy rebuff to its authors.

TASS NOTES DIFFERENCES IN BRAZIL-U.S. TRADE

LD0810427 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brasilia, August 8, TASS--Brazil and the United States are becoming more at variance in their trade relations. In response to Brazil expanding its export of soybeans and maize, writes the newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE, American producers of these goods have resorted to the help of the influential lobby and multinational companies which sharply curbed the sales of fertilisers and machinery to the country. The newspaper stresses that the United States is exerting pressure on Brazil so that the latter refuse to expand its export of some farm produce.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES

Electoral Law Adopted

LD0812502 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--The electoral law for the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation was adopted today by the parliament of this biggest Soviet republic. It consolidates the norms, checked in practice, which ensure the holding of the elections to the supreme organ of state power of the federation on a genuinely democratic foundation, with broad and active participation of the citizens.

The new law, just as the recently adopted electoral law for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, flow from the constitutions of the USSR and the federation, the theses and conclusions of the report of Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the special session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which adopted the new Constitution last year, and his subsequent speeches at meetings of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The law establishes that the deputies shall be elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. All citizens of the federation who reached the age of 18 shall have the right to vote and to be elected to the parliament of the federation.

The deputies, speaking in the debates, pointed out that unlike the bourgeois, the Soviet electoral system guaranteed real exercise of the rights of citizens to take part in the elections to the organs of state power. The law bars restrictions in electoral rights because of origin, social and property status, racial and national affiliation, sex, education, attitude to religion.

The law defines the right to nominate candidates for the elections, the procedure for calling the elections, the inclusion of citizens in the electoral rolls, the powers of the electoral commissions, the procedure for voting and declaring the election returns. The right of the candidate to address meetings and rallies, to use the mass media, his immunity, [as received] his release from work at the time of participation in electoral events are the main guarantees of the activity of the candidate, recorded by law. The deputies pointed out that the law would help improving parliamentary activities and promote a still more active participation of citizens in state affairs.

Forestry Code Adopted

LD0816242 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, held in the Kremlin today, has once more confirmed the unanimous desire of the Soviet people to translate into reality the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress of 1976.

The deputies, representing 137 million citizens of this biggest Soviet republic, discussed the draft law on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the federation and the draft of the forestry code. These questions are of substantial importance for the republic's life.

It was stressed in the reports and speeches of the deputies that all the successes of the USSR, all achievements of the Soviet people are inalienably linked with the efforts of the Communist Party, were brought about by the creative labour of the Soviet people, political and organizational activity of the party, its Central Committee, Political Bureau of the Central Committee led by Leonid Brezhnev.

The parliamentary session adopted the law on elections to the Supreme Soviet, which records the practically verified norms, ensuring the holding of elections to the republic's supreme organs of state power on genuinely democratic principles. The deputies, who took part in the deliberations on this question, stressed that the new law would contribute to a further development of democracy, more active participation of people in the management of state affairs, in carrying out the provisions of the constitutions of the USSR and of the Russian Federation.

The session also adopted the federation's forestry code. It furthers and concretizes questions of rationally using and protecting forests, which is important for the republic that accounts for 95 percent of all the forests in the USSR. The session stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state devoted constantly great attention to the effective use and protection of natural wealth. Drawn up and adopted in recent years were not only laws related to forests, but also to land, water and mineral resources.

Agricultural Commissions To Meet

LD090645Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] In Moscow today, immediately after the session of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, which took place on 8 August, sessions of the permanent commissions of this highest organ of the republic state authorities will take place. In particular, a session of the commissions on agriculture of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet will take place today. It will examine the question of utilizing technology during the harvest in the south of the Russian Federation and its preparation in the work of the other regions of the republic.

FURTHER REPORT ON ANDROPOV SPEECH AT PETROZAVODSK

LD081131Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report on speech by Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, at 5 August ceremony to present the Order of the Labor Red Banner to city of Petrozavodsk; for an earlier report on this speech, see the 7 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1]

[Text] The presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Petrozavodsk, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said, is an acknowledgement of its important role and place in our motherland's history, its revolutionary services and military valor, and its weighty contribution to strengthening and further developing the economic and defense might of the Soviet state. This award by the motherland is at the same time a high evaluation of the labor efforts of communists, workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, each of you, comrades, all the working people of Soviet Karelia in implementing the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Every city makes its own characteristic and therefore unique contribution to the common treasurehouse of the country's material and spiritual riches. [paragraph continues]

But there are cities, great and small, to which history has allocated a special role in the establishment and development of the Russian state and our socialist motherland. Their glory does not fade or fall with the years, but lives and grows stronger over the centuries. Petrozavodsk, which has crossed the threshold of its bicentennial, rightly belongs among these cities.

Here, on Peter's orders, smelters and armorers from Tula organized the biggest production of that time of iron, guns and cannons to defend the borders of the Russian land. The city, which owed its birth to Peter's factory, became the main industrial and administrative center of Olonetskiy Province and played an important part in developing the economic and cultural ties of the northern regions of Russia.

Located close to the new Russian capital of Petersburg, Petrozavodsk and all of Olonetskiy Province could not fail to feel the influence of leading Russian thought, progressive culture and the revolutionary sentiments of the capital's proletariat.

Here in Karelia M.I. Kalinin and other Bolsheviks and Leninists carried out their revolutionary work, stirring up the working people's determination to rise and storm the old world, and encouraging their faith in the triumph of their just cause. A social democratic group standing on the Bolsheviks' platform was formed in Petrozavodsk in 1906.

Under the Bolsheviks' leadership, the working people of Karelia threw the Mensheviks and socialist revolutionaries, who did not want to recognize Soviet power and were trying to cut off Karelia from revolutionary Russia, out of the Olonetskiy Provincial Soviet. In January 1918 Soviet power conquered Petrozavodsk decisively, laying the foundations for a new life on Karelian soil.

In response to the imperialists' attempts to cut off Karelia from Soviet Russia through open armed intervention and the organization of counterrevolutionary acts, the working people of Karelia declared their firm determination to remain part of the Soviet republic and "to defend to the last drop of blood our workers' and peasant's power."

The Karelian people's desire to build a new life in alliance with the Russian and other peoples of the land of the soviets met with the complete understanding and support of the Soviet Government. The situation arising in the province, ways and means of resolving the most complex socioeconomic problems, ways of resolving the nationalities question in the most expedient way--all this received the close attention and constant concern of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the government of the young republic of soviets. Lenin said that he believed in a bright future for the industrious Karelian people.

The Karelian labor commune was formed by a decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on 8 June 1920. This act reflected the attempts to find a concrete solution to the question of an autonomous formation for the nations and peoples rallied around Soviet Russia.

Today we rightly see in the successes of Soviet Karelia's working people, as well as of the other peoples of our motherland, the shining embodiment of Lenin's idea of achieving actual equality between peoples as a necessary condition to insure and strengthen their international fraternal unity.

"In our country," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "a great fraternity was born and grew strong of working people, united, irrespective of their nationality, by the commonality of class interests and aims, and relations unprecedented in history grew up, which we rightly call the Leninist friendship of peoples.

This friendship, comrades," he said, "is our priceless property, one of the most significant gains of socialism, one of the dearest to the heart of every Soviet person. We Soviet people will always cherish this friendship as the apple of our eye!"

At this stage of mature socialism a further flourishing and rapprochement of nations is taking place, as is the all-round development of the economy and culture of all Soviet nations and nationalities. The party consistently implements the internationalist principles in the sphere of national relations and strengthens friendship between peoples as one of the most important gains of socialism.

The fraternal friendship of peoples and the indestructible unity of Soviet society were tempered still more in the crucible of the Great Patriotic War and withstood that test with honor.

The blood of heroic Soviet servicemen and valorous partisans--Karelians and Russians and representatives of other peoples of our socialist motherland--spilled on Karelian soil. Tens of thousands of Karelia's sons and daughters were presented with the motherland's awards for courage and heroism, and 26 of the best were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Eight of these heroes are from Petrozavodsk.

Petrozavodsk fought together with the whole country, and together with the whole country it healed the wounds inflicted by war. The city was in ruins, and it seemed it would not be raised again soon. But the staunch will of Soviet people breathed new life into it. Literally before people's very eyes a new, splendid Karelian capital rose up.

The accomplishments of the working people of the republic, and primarily those of Petrozavodsk, especially in recent years, changes our impression of your area completely. Yes, Soviet Karelia is still a find region of forests and lakes today, but it is also dozens of major new industrial enterprises of modern industry.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov dwelt on the successes of the people of Petrozavodsk and the working people of Karelia in economic and cultural building.

Today the people of Petrozavodsk are augmenting the glory of those who fought to establish Soviet power here, fought against the aggressors and took part in the city's rebirth. The names of Heroes of Socialist Labor are known far beyond the bounds of the republic: Pavel Mikhaylovich Cheknonin, milling machine operator of the Onega tractor plant; Klavdiya Pavlovna Petushkova, bricklayers teamleader; Ilya Grigoryevich Ovchinnikov, construction team leader; and Ivan Matveyevich Khuttenen, worker on a housing construction combine.

The work of education and health workers and people in science, culture and services also merits good words.

The Order of the Labor Red Banner is being presented to Petrozavodsk at a time when our country has crossed, so to speak, the equator of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The main political result of the first half of the 5-year plan is that the tasks mapped out by the 25th Party congress are being successfully implemented. A major step forward has been made in resolving important social questions and in further developing and improving socialist democracy. The dynamic and steady development of the entire national economy has been insured.

We make no secret of the fact that not all problems have been resolved yet. But every honest working person knows that from year to year these difficulties are diminishing and that the Soviet state is traveling the path of realizing complex tasks which can and must be resolved with the most active support and participation of all Soviet people, whereever they work.

The 24th and 25th party congresses attached paramount importance to the task of intensifying social production and raising the efficiency and quality of all work. This is an objective necessity and a law-governed process arising from today's realities. Today plans must be fulfilled not at any price, but at a minimum expense and with minimum expenditure of manpower and material resources.

Speaking of the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, the keynote speaker stressed that implementing the planned measures in the further development of agriculture, like the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets as a whole, is in the last analyis determined by how every working person, in city and countryside, and every collective, works now and will work tomorrow.

The creative activity of Karelia's working people is headed by the republic's party organization--a tried and tempered detachment of our Leninist party. At all stages of the establishment and development of Soviet Karelia its party organization has roused people to labor and to battle and has led them along the true path indicated by our party's Central Committee. There is no doubt that now too, in resolving the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, Karelian communists will be in the front lines of our country's labor front.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov went on to discuss international questions. He said that the seventies, particularly the first half of the seventies, were marked by major steps forward in world policy and the growth of the positive processes that came to be called the relaxation of international tension. The principles of peaceful coexistence, the basis upon which mutually advantageous political, economic and cultural ties became established, have started to take their place more and more lastingly in relations between states with different social systems. It was possible to push back the threat of a nuclear missile war. The accords and principles that were enshrined in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, signed at the highest level 3 years ago, are aimed at consolidating detente and insuring the security of peoples and lasting peace on earth.

The path ahead seemed clear. This is the path of the patient, constructive settlement of conflicts and disagreements, of new steps in the cause of restraining the arms race, of expanding and deepening ties between countries with different social systems, among all states of the world. To make detente irreversible is the task history has set mankind. This was expressed with utmost clarity and consistency by the loyal Leninist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our party's leader. The Soviet Union and the entire socialist community energetically set about resolving this task.

The advantageous nature of the relaxation of international tension for the peoples of all countries was and remains obvious. Moreover, even among conservative Western politicians the realization has appeared that there is and can be no reasonable alternative to detente. Despite this, a retreat from the positions of political realism, an emphasis on the special role of the United States, which instructs everyone, and a tendency toward unfriendly actions with respect to the Soviet Union and even attempts to exert pressure on us have started to make themselves felt more and more distinctly in Washington's policy recently.

The complete groundlessness of such attempts is proven by the history of international relations after the victory of Great October. Such attempts are all the more hopeless today, when our forces have grown immeasurably, when the scale of the anti-imperialist struggle is growing in Asian, African and Latin American countries, and when the forces of fighters for democracy and social progress in capitalist countries are growing.

Why is the present U.S. administration inclined to yield to the pressure of the opponents of detente?

The fact is, comrades, that U.S. imperialism, by all appearances, is having difficulty restructuring its policy in relation to the new realities of international life. These are the realities.

The lessening of international tension is inevitably accompanied by a change in the nature of the entire system of international relations. An increasingly large role is beginning to be played in these relations by the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and justice, and an increasingly small place is being left for the policy of imperialist diktat, pressure, and various kinds of "strong-arm methods." The lessening of international tension is stimulating the process of positive social changes and intensifying the influence of the working class and working people on the policy of bourgeois governments.

In other words, detente, on the one hand, increases the scope for progressive action and, on the other, is making the ruling circles of the capitalist world adapt to these progressive tendencies and introduce appropriate correctives in their foreign and domestic policy.

Of course, different strata and different groups of the bourgeoisie react differently to these objective demands of the epoch.

Some, occupying realistic positions, proceed from the premise that with the present correlation of forces in the world arena there is no acceptable alternative to detente and that therefore capitalism must adapt to the new situation. They recognize the need for peaceful coexistence with socialist countries and even for cooperation with them, revise the nature of relations with developing countries, and show greater flexibility on the fronts of the social struggle.

Others--the so-called "hawks" who represent the interests of the military-industrial complex--oppose this with all their might. They propose gripping the cudgel a little more firmly and brandishing it until the world finds itself in the grip of a dangerous East-West confrontation and returns to the trenches of the "cold war."

Finally, there is a third type. They are aware in general of the catastrophic consequences of a global thermonuclear conflict. They are even ready to achieve limited agreements reducing the level of international tension. But they are afraid of the changes that detente brings in international and domestic affairs. Hence the instability and hesitation in policy, the increasing gulf between words and deeds, the desire to appease the right flank and to make concessions to overtly militarist, highly reactionary forces.

Of course, in our time it is not so easy to proclaim in everyone's hearing a rejection of the detente policy and to call for a withdrawal to the positions of "cold war". The opponents of detente must be cunning and hypocritical and lead public opinion into confusion. This cause is served by the revival of the myth about the "Soviet threat" and other importunate propaganda campaigns.

All this could not fail to have an effect on the state of Soviet-American relations; it could not fail to cause backsliding into international tension. And this is inextricably connected with the arms race that is being imposed by imperialism, with the intensification of imperialist interference in the destinies of peoples, and with the persistent attempts to play the notorious "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union.

Peking is now shouting for NATO to be strengthened, trying to push Japan into anti-Soviet positions, and encouraging the Washington "hawks". The treacherous stab in the back against Socialist Vietnam is a shameful but completely logical manifestation of the utterly cynical hegemonist policy of the Chinese leaders, who are not averse to supporting the most reactionary forces, such as the Pinochet regime. Only shortsighted people can suppose that a sphere of "common interests" for the United States and China can develop on such a basis.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are following the development of the situation and the maneuvers of the opponents of detente attentively. We take into account the hesitations in Washington's policy. At the same time our strategic line remains unchanged. Our country, the Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, sees its most important goal in international affairs as "preventing mankind from sliding toward war and defending and consolidating peace--a universal, just, long-lasting peace. Such is our unshakable course. It does not depend on any circumstantial trends. It is legislatively enshrined in the Constitution of the Soviet Union. We steadily implement this course by every means."

As always, we stand in the international arena shoulder to shoulder with the socialist community countries. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent meetings in the Crimea with leaders of the fraternal parties of socialist countries again demonstrate that we have united aims, a common, collectively elaborated strategy, and that we realistically assess the world situation in all its complexity, with its positive and negative factors.

We see that the cold winds blowing from Washington are unfortunately, in many cases, making themselves felt in certain West European capitals too. But we hope that political reason will make it possible for our partners to overcome circumstantial hesitations and zigzags. The Soviet Union's European policy remains unchanged. The Soviet Union has indicated repeatedly that normalizing the European political climate is one of the most important peaceful gains of the last decade and that this gain must be constantly supported, strengthened and extended.

Here in Karelia, one must stress the significance attached to the lengthy experience of neighborly, genuinely equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. Soviet-Finnish relations today form an integral and stable system of equal cooperation in various spheres of political, economic and cultural life. This is detente embodied in daily contacts, detente which makes peace more lasting and people's lives better and more tranquil. In the last analysis this is the highly humane meaning of the foreign policy of socialism and the foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state.

In conclusion, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Petrozavodsk and, to prolonged applause from those present, attached the high award to the city's banner.

(Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech was heard with great attention and was more than once interrupted by prolonged applause.)

JUSTICE OFFICIAL VIEWS RESPONSES TO WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

LD082138Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Our editorial board receives letters in which listeners express an interest in those who insure observance of the laws on examining statements and complaints of working people. Supervision of the observance of these laws is invested in organs of the prosecutor's office. Our correspondent asked Konstantin Stefanovich (Pavlishchev), head of a department of the USSR prosecutor's office, and state justice counsellor second class, to discuss its implementation: [begin recording]

[(Pavlishchev)] The Communist Party pays great attention to constantly improving work dealing with letters from all areas of the state and economic apparatus. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of work with letters of the working people in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, demanded from leaders in all fields a genuine, Leninist sensitivity and a principled attitude in dealing with oral and written appeals from citizens.

[Question] Konstantin Stefanovich, in fulfilling the demands of the law, the organs of the prosecutor's office obviously carry out systematic checks at factories, institutions, kolkhozes and other organizations on the state of work regarding citizens' statements and complaints. So what happens when violations are discovered?

[Answer] There are various measures that can be taken to deal with a malicious bureaucrat or red-tape merchant, including criminal responsibility. Let me quote you this example. The People's Court in Slavyansk, Donetskaya Oblast, found guilty and sentenced to 1 year of corrective work, plus a 20 percent deduction in wages to the state, a senior personnel engineer of the Slavyansk (?timber) combine, Tikhomirov. The criminal case against him was brought by the prosecutor because he was not fulfilling his obligations: He did not react in good time to the requests of the combine's workers on pension documents.

[Question] Are the obligatory conditions observed everywhere to insure that complaints on matters that are to be decided by local organs should be examined and decided without delays?

[Answer] Unfortunately, not everywhere. Often there is an inattentive attitude on behalf of leaders of enterprises and institutions to letters and suggestions. This forces workers and white-collar workers to complain to higher bodies on insignificant matters. Checks have shown that of 500 complaints examined last year by the Tatar Motor Transport Directorate 400 came not directly from citizens, but from the second level: from the Ministry of Motor Transport, party and administrative organs, and editorial boards of newspapers and magazines. The problem is that the directorate looked at the letters in a slipshod manner; [words indistinct] so people had to appeal to the higher organs.

[Question] What does an analysis of the letters sent to the prosecutor's office show? What sort of questions do they mainly deal with?

[Answer] Over the last few years the nature of the letters we receive has somewhat changed. In many cases citizens approach us not in connection with damage to their personal rights, but in connection with instances of squandering state and public property, economic mismanagement, violations of state discipline and so forth.

Staff at the prosecutor's office use such reports to eliminate and prevent lawbreaking and strengthen legality. There are cases where, as a result of a check, a criminal case is brought and the guilty are called to account.

[Question] But are all complaints well-founded?

[Answer] No, not all. And today I should like to discuss a certain category of those who complain, in the worst sense of the word. They are perfectly aware that great attention is paid to citizens' letters in our country, and sometimes they take advantage of it. There are reams of paper needing dozens of busy people to check them; special commissions are set up according to their reports; and as a result it turns out that a letter was pure fabrication. In jurists' language such people are called simply and laconically "slanderers," and it is well worth recalling that the criminal codes of the union republics provide punishment for slander, extending to deprivation of freedom.

In conclusion, I will say that the organs of the prosecutor's office consider work on supervising the observance of the laws on dealing with letters, suggestions and complaints of the working people as one of the major sectors of their activity. With the adoption of the new basic law of the country, the citizens' right to complain about the action of state and public organizations and officials has become enshrined in the Constitution. A sensitive and timely reaction to complaints and the elimination of any bureaucracy and red tape mean a strengthening and improvement of the state's democratic foundations. [end recording]

KIRGIZ BAPTISTS JAILED FOR ORGANIZING ILLEGAL CHURCH SCHOOL

LD081057Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "From the Courtroom: Punished for Breaking the Law"]

[Excerpts] The trial of I.S. Gorpenyuk and A.Ya. Mook took place in the club of the Kantskiy sugar plant.

An investigation had established that Gorpenyk and Mook, members of the so-called Evangelical Christian Baptist Religious Community, had started a school for believers which, under pressure from their parents as well as from the accused, was attended by children from the Kant settlement and the village of Lyuksemburg. The actions of the accused were a flagrant violation of Soviet legislation on cults. Lessons took place regularly on Sundays, organized by the accused.

The guilt of the accused, I.S. Gorpenyuk and A.Ya. Mook, was fully proved by the testimony of witnesses and the findings of a commission of experts. For organizing a school for believers and enticing into it and instructing minors, the Kantskiy Rayon court sentenced I.S. Gorpenyuk to 3 years imprisonment and A.Ya. Mook to 1 year of imprisonment, to be served in a general-regime corrective labor colony.

DEPUTY OIL MINISTER SEES PRODUCTION ON TARGET

LD0810517 London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 8 Aug 78 p 26 LD

[Anthony Robinson report: "Offshore Expansion Makes New Technology Necessary"]

[Text] Moscow--The official Soviet Government response to President Carter's decision to put oil industry equipment under a special export licence regime has been to deny its possible effectiveness. But there is no attempt here to deny that considerable purchases of Western equipment and know-how will be needed to fulfill the next decade's ambitious oil and gas production targets.

The Soviet view is that much of the technology and equipment they require is also available from non-American sources, even though turning to alternative suppliers could mean accepting less than the very best technology.

The Soviet Union's need to import substantial quantities of Western equipment is largely due to the sheer scale of the Soviet exploration and production effort. But it also reflects the USSR's relative technical backwardness in areas like accurate deep seismic analysis, deep drilling techniques and equipment, and off-shore technology.

This technology gap exists largely because most of the expansion of the oil and gas industry up to the later 1960's has concentrated on large and relatively accessible on-shore fields like the Urals-Volga. Here technology was developed to exploit oil and gas from relatively shallow hard-rock formations.

But the expansion eastwards into Siberia and the existence of large potential oil deposits in inland sea areas like the Caspian and off-shore areas like the Barents Sea and off Sakhalin Island in the Far East have created a big need for both deep drilling and off-shore technology. They have also made necessary sophisticated gas injection recovery methods, pumping techniques and large dimension steel pipes.

In spite of these shortcomings, and the enormous difficulties of producing and transporting oil and gas in the harsh Siberian environment, the Soviet industry is still on line to fulfill its target of producing 620-640m tonnes of oil a year by 1980, compared with 546m tonnes last year, Mr Dzandar Takoyev, deputy minister of the oil industry, has said.

A key role in achieving this target is being played by the oil fields in Western Siberia, and especially the giant Samotlor field. According to Mr Takoyev, output from the Samotlor field was 112m tonnes in 1977, and is scheduled to rise to 140m tonnes in 1978.

The latest Soviet estimate for output from the West Siberia oil-fields as a whole in 1980 has been increased to 315m tonnes as compared with the 300-310m tonnes projected in the current five year plan. Production of 350m tonnes is expected from the West Siberia oilfields by 1985, Mr Takoyev added by way of refuting last year's controversial CIA report which predicted an early peaking and subsequent sharp decline of output from this area.

In the Caspian Sea, where up to now off-shore production has been limited mainly to the shallow continental shelf, one Dutch-built and two Soviet-built jack-up rigs, capable of operating at depths of up to 75-80 metres are in operation. The first Soviet-built semi-submersible rig capable of operating in up to 250 meters and drilling to 6,000 meters is now expected to be ready to start operation early in 1979. A second Finnish-American semi-submersible is being assembled at Astrakhan.

Offshore production of oil and condensate in the Caspian totals 11m tonnes so far, and by the end of 1980 five jack-up rigs and three semi-submersibles are expected to be in operations to boost production considerably, Mr Takoyev added.

Foreign companies, including BP, Wimpey, Brown and Roote, McDermott and Japanese and French companies are currently awaiting a decision from the ministry of foreign trade which is shortly expected to award a new contract for off-shore drilling technology in the Caspian.

But the Soviet Union is also planning extensive co-operation with COMECON countries, particularly Romania, East Germany and Poland, which have extensive shipbuilding capacity, in the exploration and exploitation of the ice-covered Barents Sea and other Arctic Sea areas. This is an area where BP's combination of North Sea and Alaskan North Slope experience is also believed to be of particular interest in the Soviet industry.

According to Mr Takoyev, geophysical research so far in the Barents Sea shows "a good structure very rich in hydrocarbons at a depth of around 3,000-3,100 meters."

The industry also holds out good prospects for the East Siberian fields where some Soviet geologists believe there are more than likely to be extensive gas deposits, while others believe that seismic studies so far indicate large and balanced deposits of both oil and gas, according to Mr Takoyev.

On the subject of COMECON cooperation in the energy field, which was one of the major topics for discussion at the recent COMECON summit in Bucharest, Mr Takoyev said there are now several long-term agreements lasting into the 1990's. These cover co-operation in off-shore exploration, down-hole instruments, surface installations, pipelines and scientific and technological research into enhanced oil recovery and other fields. He also indicated that Soviet supplies of oil and gas to COMECON "would not be less than now" during the next five-year plan.

Mr Takoyev made clear, however, that in general Soviet policy was to encourage the development of new indigenous gas finds in some COMECON countries, and the expansion of their coal, lignite and other energy sources.

The implications is that although Soviet energy shipments to other COMECON countries will not fall in quantitative terms, Soviet oil and gas will satisfy a decreasing percentage of COMECON's overall, rising energy needs.

This would leave the Soviet Union free to export whatever surpluses it can manage to produce in the 1980's to the hard-currency area from which it still believes it will be able to obtain the technological assistance it requires.

Comments on U.S. Restrictions

LD081049Y London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 8 Aug 78 p 26 LD

[Tony Robinson report: "U.S. Oil Curb 'Will Not Hit Russia'"]

[Text] Moscow, August 7--The U.S. decision to make oil equipment sales to the Soviet Union subject to special review and a specific export licence, in response to the jailing of Soviet dissidents, will not affect Russian oil industry development, according to Mr Dzandar Takoyev, deputy minister of the oil industry.

In an interview with THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Mr Takoyev said that the kind of foreign equipment the Soviet Union needed to speed up development and increase the efficiency of its oil and gas industry was also available from other suppliers in Western Europe, COMECON and Japan.

Rebound

Any embargo would rebound on U.S. industry, he added.

The first major contract to be affected by President Carter's decision is the $144M oil drill bit plant to be supplied by Dresser Industries.

Mr Takoyev also referred to Senator Henry Jackson's demand for a ban on the export of submarine pumps.

"Mr Jackson should not try to bully us. We shall be producing 10,000 submersible pumps ourselves this year and a big new plant is due to come on stream in Tatara next year which will cover all our needs," he said.

Discussion

According to a recent CIA discussion paper presented to the American Commerce Department's East-West Trade Advisory Committee, the Soviet Union purchased $3BN worth of Western oil and gas equipment and know-how plus a further $4BN worth of large diameter pipe in the 1972-76 period.

The U.S. share amounted to only $550M but this includes over 1,000 submersible pumps with a lifting capacity of more than 3M barrels per day which have played a significant role in stabilising production of the ageing Urals-Volga oil fields.

The U.S. is also acknowledged to have considerable technical expertise in the production of high quality bits for deep drilling, which explains the plan to import such a bit plant from Dresser Industries.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVEST DELAYED BY 'WEATHER CONDITIONS'

LD081850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress of harvesting in the fields of the RSFSR. The northern frontier of the harvest is at present marked by a line through Moskovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya and Sverdlovskskaya oblasts. Siberia has begun harvesting; 1/3 of the grain crops have been reaped in the Far East. In the RSFSR as a whole grain and pulse crops have been cut on roughly 21 million hectares; 60 percent of the grain crops reaped have been threshed.

As a result of the weather conditions, harvesting is generally proceeding more slowly than last year in the republic. The rate is roughly the same as last year's only in the Northern Caucasus. Sales of grain to the state are proceeding successfully in the Don and Kuban regions, Stavropolskiy Kray and Volgogradskaya Oblast, with high-quality grain crops being procured.

The plowing of fields for winter sowing is underway in all regions of the RSFSR. This work has been carried out on approximately 10 million hectares. Machine operators have also started preparing the soil for the spring sowing.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 8 AUGUST

LD090212 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 8 August reports that harvesting has begun in Tomskaya Oblast, where the first 1,000 hectares of winter wheat have been laid into swathes. The radio report notes that harvesting is proceeding under difficult weather conditions, and that combines have been fitted with special attachments for reaping flattened grain crops.

At 0900 GMT the radio notes that Volgogradskaya Oblast has dispatched 2 million tons of grain. The report adds that 95 percent of grain crops have been reaped in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that in Zaporozhskaya Oblast 90 percent of the harvest has been brought in, 1.25 million tons of grain crops have been delivered to grain elevators.

At 1800 GMT the radio reports that the harvest is proceeding under complex conditions in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, where torrential rains and strong winds are creating difficulties for the harvesters. A total of 1.21 million tons of grain have been brought in, and growers are to sell another 100,000 tons.

At 2200 GMT the radio reports that Nikolayevskaya Oblast has delivered 800,000 tons of grain to procurement points.

HIGH WINDS, RAIN HAMPER DNEPROPETROVSKAYA OBLAST HARVEST

LD082320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Here is Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachalovskiy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovskaya Obkom, on the progress of harvesting in the oblasts: [begin recording]

Harvesting started in the oblast soon after the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. At present over 80 percent of early cereal crops have been harvested in the oblast. Harvesting is proceeding in conditions of downpours and strong winds which are causing our farmers a great deal of trouble. The oblast's industrial centers of Dnepropetrovsk, Krivoy Rog, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Pavlograd and other towns have sent thousands of mechanists, truck drivers, electric welders, mechanics and repair men into the fields. Having fulfilled their socialist commitments and sold 1.215 million tons of grain crops, the oblast's farmers are today adopting new, vigorous pledges: to bring the sale of grain crops up to 1.3 million tons. [end recording]

EQUIPMENT REPAIR HOLDUPS, LACK OF SPARE PARTS ATTACKED

LD080941Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Law of the Harvest"]

[Text] The last combines are leaving the wheatfields of the Kuban and the Stavropol region. The cereal harvest is nearing completion on many southern farms. The harvest toil is advancing further and further into the western, northern and eastern regions. The farmers of 12 union republics are bringing in the harvest. However complex the weather conditions, the machine operators, inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, are exerting all their efforts and skill to overcome the difficulties and step up the rates of cutting, threshing and shipping the grain to the state.

In the past week, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes cut 8.9 million hectares and threshed 6.1 million hectares of grain crops. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 31 July farms throughout the country had cut grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) from 27.6 million hectares--22 percent of the areas allocated to them. Grain crops from 18.1 million hectares--2/3 of the amount cut--have been threshed. Some 8.1 million hectares of cereals from the fields of the 35 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the country's biggest granary--the RSFSR--have been threshed.

Every day brings joyful news of new examples of the highly productive use of equipment, and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. The stalwarts include the rural workers of Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray. They completed threshing the windrows very quickly. Supporting the example of the Rostov Gigant Sovkhoz, the crop farmers have already sold the state over 200,000 tons of grain against a planned 120,000 tons. In all they intend to pour 240,000 tons of grain into the motherland's granary--fulfilling the annual plans. There are many such examples.

Thrift is the law of the harvest. This means that at all stages of the harvest work must be organized in such a way as to exclude losses. But cases of complacency, of merely hoping for a good harvest, and of low machinery productivity, are still frequent. For instance, by the end of July the farms of Vradiyevskiy Rayon, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, had cut a little over 1/3 of the grain crops but had threshed only 20 percent of the cereals. The daily workload per combine here is under 4 hectares, and the daily yield of threshed grain is 120-130 quintals. The situation is no better in the neighboring rayons--Krivoozerskiy, Arbuzinskiy and Pervomayskiy rayons. Unfortunately, such cases are not unique.

In these unsettled weather conditions, great significance attaches to the struggle to preserve the harvest. Everything that has been grown must not only be harvested but also delivered in good time to the elevators and reliably housed. Correct action is being taken on those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where all internal reserves are used to bring the grain to the necessary conditions.

A good harvest has been produced from the fields of the Volga Region, but not all grain reception points were ready to receive it. The leaders of the Saratovskaya Oblast Grain Products Administration are being sluggish and slow. For instance, the question of installing a railroad weighing machine and access track has still not been resolved at the Pugahev elevator. At the Rukopol point, Krasnopartizanskiy Rayon, the repair of the roofs of three storehouses was only begun after the intervention of People's Control officials.

Soon the harvest toil will reach other regions of the country. The repair services of the Selkhoztekhnika farms and enterprises have much to do. On the leading farms harvesting units have already been made ready. But the repair of equipment has not been completed in a number of regions. For instance, by 21 July, 620 combines, 428 reapers and over 150 grain-cleaning machines were not ready on Orlovskaya Oblast farms.

There are many unrepaired units on the sovkhozes of north Kazakhstan. Repairs are being delayed by the lack of spare parts. The machine builders of the Tule and Tagonrog combine harvester plants and the Dalselmash plant are behind in deliveries to the crop farmers. By 20 July they had not fulfilled the targets for the production of a number of grain-harvesting machine components in short supply. The Kharkov tractor engine plant is holding up the delivery of engines to the replacement stock. The enterprises of the Michurinsk Motordetal Association failed to produce tens of thousands of piston rings. Work in the meadows is at its height but the Neris firm has fallen behind schedule to the tune of 120 units for the production of grass meal. The ministries, departments, enterprises leaders and party committees unremittingly control the fulfillment of orders for agriculture.

During this arduous period the crop farmers are maintaining a shock vigil in the meadows. By 27 July the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had procured 26.5 million tons of hay, or 42 percent of the plan; over 50 million tons of cured hay--80 percent of the planned amount; and produced 3.1 million tons of grass meal, which is 43 percent of the target.

It is important to increase the tempo of haycutting in the Non-Chernozem meadows. So far it is slower than last year. Half as much hay and cured hay has been laid in here as a year ago. The party organizations, farm leaders and specialists are called upon to procure more hay, cured hay and other fodder before the onset of the mass grain harvest.

August has come--the last month of summer.

Every hour must be accounted for and much has to be done. Along with the cutting of grain crops and fodder procurement, concern must be displayed for plowing for winter fallow, sowing winter grain crops and harvesting potatoes, vegetables and fruit. The guarantee of success is a high degree of organization and precise, harmonious work by all links of the harvest front.

ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM PLENUM HITS PARTY WORK FAULTS

LD080945Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM correspondent report: "On the Basis of Strengthening Party Political Work"]

[Excerpts] Sukhumi, 28 July--An Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum has been held. B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, delivered the report "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Task of the Communists and All Working People of the Autonomous Republic Stemming from the Resolution of the Central Committee Plenum, the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture' and the Resolution of the 12th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum."

Much has been done, and yet the overall level of development of agricultural production still does not fully meet the demands being made. A number of farms do not utilize their considerable reserves for increasing the yield of tea plantations. The yields of fruit crops, grapes, vegetables, corn and tobacco remain low, and the plan for deliveries of livestock, poultry, milk and eggs to the state in the first 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan was not realized. There are many shortcomings in procuring and utilizing fodder for social livestock-raising.

Omissions in the organizational and political education work of certain party committees and primary party organizations are evidenced by manifestations of private ownership trends, violations of the land-use laws and the sending of agricultural produce outside the republic for speculative purposes. Socialist competition for higher work efficiency and quality is poorly developed in certain labor collectives, methods of material and moral encouragement for shock labor are not employed actively enough, and proper concern to introduce the achievements of science and progressive experience into production is not shown.

Bringing shortcomings to light, the plenum participants made suggestions aimed at further developing agriculture in the republic.

AZERBAIJAN OBKOM PLENUMS ON AGRICULTURE NOTE SHORTCOMINGS

LD081429 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 August 1978 carries on page 2, under the general heading "Following the Course Outlined by the Party," the 600-word AZERINFORM reports on Nakhichevanskiy and Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom plenums held to discuss "the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the oblast party organization's tasks arising out of the plenum's resolution and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture'."

The reports note the oblasts' agricultural successes and the stepped-up pledges adopted in response to the July plenum. The report on the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom plenum says that rural construction will be improved in response to the plenum's "fair criticism." It also says that "insufficient use is being made of large reserves for further improving agricultural production in the autonomous republic" and points to the variability of yields of the basic crops.

The report on the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom plenum also mentions inadequate use of reserves and says that the "introduction of advanced agrotechnical methods is too slow" on kolkhozes and sovkhozes; "there are many shortcomings in capital construction in the countryside."

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